

283016

JPRS-CPS-85-078

6 August 1985

19990322 051

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

Approved for Public Release
Distribution Unlimited

DECLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

7
127
A07

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

6 August 1985

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Vietnam Offers Talks on Missing U.S. Servicemen (XINHUA, 7 Jul 85)	1
Briefs	
Polish, French Communists Seek Amity	2

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

Philippines' Marcos Orders Corruption Investigation (XINHUA, 11 Jul 85)	3
SRV Urges Implementation of Moscow Agreements (XINHUA, 10 Jul 85)	4
DK Radio Endorses 'Proximity Talks' Proposal (XINHUA, 11 Jul 85)	5

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

Shaanxi Governor Fetes Bangladesh President (XINHUA, 6 Jul 85)	6
Zhejiang Governor Fetes Bangladesh President (XINHUA, 7 Jul 85)	7

EASTERN EUROPE

Stefan Andrei Meets PRC Officials in Beijing (AGERPRES, 9 Jul 85)	8
--	---

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC Provincial Changes, Planned Ministerial Reshuffle (Michele Houx; AFP, 13 Jun 85)	9
Chinese Women's Attitude Toward Childbearing Investigated (Zhang Chuanwei; JIHUA SHENGYU BAN, 19 Apr 85)	11
Rural Commodity Production, Population Control Discussed (Wang Maoxiu; RENKOU YANJIU, No 2, 29 Mar 85)	14
Forum on Marriage Registration Work Held (Xu Jiang; ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO, 26 Apr 85)	22
Gu Xiulian, Ye Fei at Zheng He Commemoration (XINHUA, 11 Jul 85)	24
Hu Qiaomu Congratulates Self-Taught Graduates (XINHUA, 6 Jul 85)	26
Self-Taught Workers Rewarded at National Meeting (XINHUA, 11 Jun 85)	27
Party Commission Praises Model Communist (XINHUA, 27 Jun 85)	29
Openness to Press Criticism Praised (Wang Ruowang; RENMIN RIBAO, 23 May 85)	31
Growth of Rural, Urban 'Culture Centers' Noted (XINHUA, 12 Jun 85)	34
Colleges, Universities Play Role Economic Construction (XINHUA, 25 Jun 85)	36
Beijing To Find Jobs for Rural Disabled (XINHUA, 6 Jul 85)	37
Deng Liqun Congratulates Beijing Party School Teachers (XINHUA, 27 Jun 85)	38
Chen Yun Writes Inscription for Mao Dun House (XINHUA, 4 Jul 85)	39
Briefs	
Denial of Sentencing Report	41
'Lugouqiao Incident' Commemorated	41
Post-Doctoral Research	42
Education, Economic Work Linked	42
New Weekly Paper on Chess	43

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Anhui's Huang Huang Addresses Veterans Society (Anhui Provincial Service, 11 Jul 85)	44
Anhui CPC Committee Marks 64th Anniversary (Anhui Provincial Service, 3 Jul 85)	45
More Anhui Women Head Specialized Households (XINHUA, 10 Jul 85)	47
Production Boom Leads Anhui Peasants to Education (XINHUA, 6 Jul 85)	48
Anhui's Huang Huang Speaks on Education (ANHUI RIBAO, 21 Jun 85)	50
Anhui People's Congress Committee Meets (Ren Da; ANHUI RIBAO, 28 Jun 85)	52
Jiangxi CPPCC Adopts Resolution on 3D Session (Jiangxi Provincial Service, 1 Jul 85)	53
Fujian's Xiang Nan at Party School Anniversary (Fujian Provincial Service, 6 Jul 85)	55
Zhejiang's Wang Fang Addresses Advanced Cadres (Zhejiang Provincial Service, 28 Jun 85)	56
Measures for Carrying Out Reform in Teaching Methods Proposed (Yao Ding; ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO, 2 Apr 85)	57
Lix Xiannian Arrives in Vancouver for State Visit (Zhu Xhixiang, Xiong Changyi; XINHUA Domestic Service, 12 Jul 85)	59
Shandong Provincial Procuratorate Work Report (Li Huimin; DAZHONG RIBAO, 2 Jun 85)	61
Briefs	
Anhui's 1st Political Commissar Death	63
Missionary Graduates	63
Huang Zefu Memorial Service	64
Jiangxi's Entrance Examinations	64
Jiangxi Labor Service Exhibit	64
Taiwan Novel Adapted to TV	65
Shanghai Teachers University	65
Zhejiang Poetry Recital	65
Jiangsu's Spare-Time University	65
Jiangsu Party School Graduation	66

SOUTHWEST REGION

- Demobilized PLA Personnel Development Center Established in Chengdu
(Zhang Weixin, Chen Baoqian; RENMIN RIBAO, 28 May 85) 67

NORTH REGION

- Tianjin People's Congress Standing Committee Work Report
(Bai Hua; TIANJIN RIBAO, 29 Apr 85) 69
- Hebei: Third Session of Sixth People's Congress Opens 19 Jun
(HEBEI RIBAO, 20 Jun 85) 72
- Hebei People's Congress Session Opens 23 Jun
(HEBEI RIBAO, 24 Jun 85) 74
- Hebei Holds First Conference for Self-Employed
(Yun Fei, Li Ying; HEBEI RIBAO, 29 Mar 85) 75
- Shanxi Fifth Party Congress Opens 29 Jun
(SHANXI RIBAO, 30 Jun 85) 77
- Hebei Provincial CPPCC Session Concludes 23 Jun
(HEBEI RIBAO, 24 Jun 85) 78
- Hebei Leader Interviewed on How To Improve Intellectuals' Status
(HEBEI RIBAO, 18 Apr 85) 80
- Hebei Introduces Annual Leave Policy
(Xin Wen; HEBEI RIBAO, 1 Apr 85) 82
- Hebei Intensifies Crack-Down on Economic Crimes
(Zhang Wenrui; ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO, 29 Apr 85) 83

NORTHEAST REGION

- Liaoning Work Meeting Exposes New Malpractices
(Liaoning Provincial Service, 7 Jul 85) 85
- Jilin Governor Stresses Seeking Truth From Facts
(JILIN RIBAO, 26 May 85) 87
- Heilongjiang: CPPCC Fifth Standing Committee Work Report
(Tang Liandi; HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, 25 May 85) 88
- Briefs
Liaoning Intellectual-Policy Forum 98

NORTHWEST REGION

- Shaanxi Provincial People's Procuratorate Work Report Summarized
(He Xia; SHAANXI RIBAO, 3 May 85) 99

Shaanxi Provincial Higher People's Court Work Report Summarized (Jiao Langting; SHAANXI RIBAO, 3 May 85)	104
---	-----

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Briefs	
Reconnaissance Skills Training	109
Missile Force Communication Training	109
Nuclear Zone Rescue Activities	109
South Sea Fleet Divers	109
Jinan Unit Survival Training	110
Army Dog Training	110

TAIWAN

Premier Yu Urges Increased Diplomatic Efforts (CNA, 5 Jul 85)	111
Spokesman Says PRC Economic Reform Doomed To Fail (CNA, 28 Jun 85)	112

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

Hong Kong Paper Gives Background Information on New PRC Officials (David Chen; SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 3 Jul 85)	113
PRC-USSR-SRV Relations Analyzed (Jin Zhong; CHIU-SHIH NIEN-TAI, No 4, Apr 85)	115

GENERAL

VIETNAM OFFERS TALKS ON MISSING U.S. SERVICEMEN

OW070653 Beijing XINHUA in English 0642 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Washington, July 6 (XINHUA)--Vietnam is proposing a high-level talk with the United States on the fate of U.S. servicemen missing in action during the Vietnam war, the U.S. State Department said today.

The offer, now under study, was transmitted from the Vietnamese ambassador in Jakarta to Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja, who passed it to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, State Department spokeswoman Kathleen Lang confirmed.

It is reported that Shultz, who arrived in Hong Kong today on the first leg of a 13-day tour of the Asia-Pacific region, will not respond to the proposal before conferring with foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations due to hold their annual session in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, early next week.

"We are studying this proposal. If it indicates a sincere desire on the part of the government of Vietnam to move forward much more rapidly than in the past to resolve this longstanding issue, which has caused so much anguish to the families of the missing men, we would of course welcome that very much," Lang said.

Since the war ended, 1,375 American servicemen are listed as missing in action in Vietnam and another 1,089 elsewhere in other parts of Southeast Asia.

CSO: 4000/304

GENERAL

BRIEFS

POLISH, FRENCH COMMUNISTS SEEK AMITY--Warsaw, July 12 (XINHUA) -- Relationships between communist parties should be based on the principles of mutual respect for each other's opinions, even if they differ. This view was expressed by French Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Paul Laurent and Polish Party General Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski in their talks during Laurent's visit to Poland which ended yesterday. They agreed to expand the friendly relations and cooperation between their two parties. During the U.S.-Soviet arms control talks in Geneva both east and west should stop deployment of missiles and lethal weapons and halt all research and testing that could lead to the militarization of outer space, the two party leaders agreed. They spoke positively of the proposal made by Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev on imposing a freeze on nuclear weapons. Laurent is heading a French Communist Party delegation which arrived here on Monday at the invitation of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 13 Jul 85]

CSO: 4000/308

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PHILIPPINES' MARCOS ORDERS CORRUPTION INVESTIGATION

OW111850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1829 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Manila, July 11 (XINHUA)--Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos today ordered an immediate and thorough investigation into reports that some government officials and private individuals have violated Philippine laws to get rich and transferred their wealth abroad illegally, according to a press release from the presidential palace.

The president's action came in the wake of a series of stories that appeared a couple of weeks ago in the "MERCURY NEWS" of San Jose, California, U.S.A.

The stories named a number of prominent Filipinos including President Marcos and his wife Imelda, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Energy Minister Geronimo Velasco, saying that they brought illegally to the United States millions of dollars and used them to purchase real estate and other property.

In issuing the order to Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza, Marcos asked him to carry out the investigation at the earliest possible time and to spare no one and recommend for punishment those found guilty.

Marcos said that "notwithstanding that the allegations of illegal activities are apparently based on innuendoes, rumors and gossips, the high standard of accountability which the present administration and the president have established for all men in the public service as well as those in the private sector mandates the enjoined investigation."

The stories have triggered off strong reactions in the Philippines. The opposition liberal party and Philippine Democratic Party-Laban are going to launch jointly an impeach Marcos movement next week. In some places, people are organizing protest rallies. It was also learned that some opposition leaders are planning to collect one million signatures to demand the resignation of President Marcos.

CSO: 4000/304

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SRV URGES IMPLEMENTATION OF MOSCOW AGREEMENTS

OW101623 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Hanoi, July 10 (XINHUA)--The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam in a resolution made public here today urged various Vietnamese departments concerned to "strictly implement" Vietnamese-Soviet agreements reached during Le Duan's recent visit in Moscow, including the undeclared agreement reached by Le Duan and M.S. Gorbachev in an exclusive meeting.

According to the joint declaration signed recently by the two party heads, Hanoi pledged to increase its supply of natural rubber, agricultural products and light industrial goods to the Soviet Union and deliver them on schedule.

The declaration said that Moscow promised to increase assistance to Hanoi. It did not disclose the exact amount. But diplomatic sources here believed Soviet aid would double.

Western news agencies estimated that over the past few years, the Soviet Union has given Vietnam about two billion U.S. dollars in economic and military aid annually. In return, the Soviet Union has been allowed to use Cam Ranh Bay.

The Vietnamese party Politburo resolution which was adopted especially to mark the "successful" Moscow visit by Le Duan said that Vietnam will strive to coordinate closely with the Soviet Union to "defeat" the U.S. strategy in the Asia and Pacific region.

The resolution reiterated that to go all out to strengthen the "militant unity" and overall cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union is Hanoi's "unswerving basic strategic line" in the future.

CSO: 4000/304

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

DK RADIO ENDORSES 'PROXIMITY TALKS' PROPOSAL

OW111036 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing, July 11 (XINHUA)--A commentary on Radio Democratic Kampuchea today said "proximity talks" between Vietnam and the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea were a "fair and reasonable" way of resolving the Kampuchean problem.

A proposal for talks was put forward Monday in the communique of the 18th foreign ministers meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

If Vietnam rejects the proposal, the commentary continued, then it would be clear that Vietnam does not want a political settlement, and that when it mentions political solutions it is merely trying to ease international pressure for a military pullout.

The commentary appealed for continued support to the resistance struggle of the Kampuchean people against the Vietnamese occupiers, and for international efforts to force Vietnam to negotiate.

CSO: 4000/304

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SHAANXI GOVERNOR FETES BANGLADESH PRESIDENT

OW061530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Xian, July 6 (XINHUA)--Bangladesh President Hussain Muhammad Ershad and his wife arrived in this ancient city from Beijing at noon today.

Later, they visited the No 5 northwest cotton mill, whose technicians and workers helped Bangladesh build a cotton mill in 1983. The two mills maintain ties of technical cooperation.

When President and Mrs Ershad and their party drove to the mill, they were welcomed by hundreds of workers lining the gateway to the mill. They viewed the spinning, weaving, starching and inspection workshops in the company of Chinese Minister of Communications Qian Yonvchang.

The Bangladesh visitors also viewed the Shaanxi provincial museum.

In the evening, they were honored at a banquet given by Shaanxi Provincial Governor Li Qingwei. The president and his party were also entertained at a performance of Tang Dynasty (618-907) court music and dances.

CSO: 4000/304

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

ZHEJIANG GOVERNOR FETES BANGLADESH PRESIDENT

OW071553 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Hangzhou, July 7 (XINHUA)--Bangladesh President Hussain Muhammad Ershad and his wife flew in here this afternoon from Xian and toured the picturesque West Lake on a yacht.

The president and his wife were honored at a dinner in the evening given by Xue Ju, governor of Zhejiang Province.

While in Xian in the morning, the Bangladesh guests visited a museum in Xian's suburbs, which displays hundreds of life-size terracotta horses and armoured warriors excavated from sites near the tomb of the first emperor of the Qin Dynasty (221-206 b.c.).

Ershad spoke highly of China's efforts in preserving cultural relics.

The president and his wife also visited a 600-year-old mosque in Xian.

CSO: 4000/304

EASTERN EUROPE

STEFAN ANDREI MEETS PRC OFFICIALS IN BEIJING

AU091912 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1823 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing (AGERPRES) July 9, 1985--Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, who is paying an official visit to Beijing, conducted talks on July 9 with Wu Xueqian, state councillor, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China.

Problems were approached related to the further development of the relations of close friendship and cooperation between Romania and the People's Republic of China, in the spirit of the understandings reached between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and party and state leaders of the People's Republic of China. Special attention was paid to the analysis of the prospects of expanding economic cooperation between the two states over 1986-1990.

At the same time, extensive opinions were exchanged on problems related to peace and disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, the political settlement of interstate conflicts, the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of the new international economic order.

The same day, the Romanian foreign minister met Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign trade and economic relations with whom he discussed at length questions related to the growth of trade and the intensification of cooperation in production between Romania and China.

CSO: 4000/304

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC PROVINCIAL CHANGES, PLANNED MINISTERIAL RESHUFFLE

HK130454 Hong Kong AFP in English 0437 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Reported by Michele Houx]

[Text] Beijing, June 13 (AFP) -- A leadership shakeup to get younger, more pragmatic cadres in power in the provinces is all but complete and the next step is a ministerial reshuffle, Western diplomats said here today.

The changes in the ranks of the top provincial officials are the second major wave of reshuffles since mid-1983, when nine provincial party committee secretaries and 23 governors were pushed out by younger, more educated candidates.

They are to be capped in the next few days by a ministerial reshuffle involving more than 10 officials, at the end of a meeting of the standing committee of Beijing's parliament, the National People's Congress, the diplomats said.

China's top four leaders are not expected to change. Octogenarian senior leader Deng Xiaoping, Premier Zhao Ziyang, party chief Hu Yaobang and President Li Xiannian are to stay in their jobs at least until 1987, Beijing has said.

The forthcoming changes will be more of a technical nature than political, the diplomats said, in keeping with Mr Deng's sweeping reforms of the Chinese economy. Their aim is to rejuvenate China's power-holders and to replace certain officials who have been appointed to leadership posts in the provinces, the diplomats said.

Shanghai is to get Electronics Industry Minister Jiang Zemin as its mayor in place of Wang Daohan.

Rui Xinwen, the construction and environment minister, is to take over from Chen Guodong as first secretary of the provincial party committee in the big industrial port.

The provincial government changes are being made with an eye to a national party convention planned for September.

Party General Secretary Mr Hu has said that 70 percent of party cadres aged over 60 were to be replaced and Western observers predicted the gathering would also ratify big changes in the upper echelons of the party.

The round of changes to the provincial party machine, which is now in progress, is likely to be more far-reaching than the 1983 shakeup, the diplomats said.

Mr Hu told the Hong Kong political magazine PAI HSING earlier this year that the reshuffles would be completed by June 30, affecting all provinces and 107 official bodies.

Chinese press reports have said that governors or party first secretaries in at least 11 provinces have been changed.

Measures have also reportedly been taken in Yunnan (southwest) and Hunan (south), which are regarded as traditional strongholds of left-wing entrenchment against Mr Deng's reforms.

Mr Hu surprised Western observers by announcing that Hunan party chief Mao Zhiyong, known for his hostility to Mr Deng's policies, would stay in his post, which he has held since 1977 before Mr Deng rose once again to power.

Yunnan party head An Pingshan, appointed at the same time was replaced.

Western diplomats said the situation was still unclear in a number of other provinces including the strategically crucial southern autonomous region of Guangxi, which borders Vietnam and is also a leftist stronghold.

They said no major changes were expected in Anhui (east), Beijing, Gansu (northwest), Hubei (central), Ningxia (northwest), Shanxi (north) and Zhejiang (southeast).

CSO: 4000/307

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHINESE WOMEN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD CHILDBEARING INVESTIGATED

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 19 Apr 85 p 2

[Article by Zhang Chuanwei [1728 0278 0251]: "A Survey on Women's Autonomy and Willingness To Give Birth to a Child"]

[Text] Under the influence created by both the level of economic development and the traditional concept, there has been an apparent disparity in the level of childbearing between women in the cities and those in the rural areas. For this, detailed analyses have been made in many articles viewing such aspects as the economic situation, the mode of production and the level of education. However, birth activities are governed by man's concept with regard to childbearing and it is, in the final analysis, a responsibility of women. For this reason, birth activities are dominated directly by women's autonomy and their willingness to give birth to a child. As entrusted by UNESCO, the All-China Women's Federation and the Chinese Institute of Matrimony and Family Relations have conducted a social survey in the Beijing area on "the evolution of the role of women in the family." The following is a simple analysis of some of the results of the survey, which deals with the subject of the willingness to give birth to a child.

In order to find out whether women have autonomy in the question of giving birth to a child, a topic of the survey was this: "Among the children you have given birth to, is there any one that you did not want to have prior to childbearing?" The answer: yes (passive childbearing) or no (initiative childbearing). "If the answer was yes, was the reason for bearing a child against one's own will was because of the desire of the husband or of the aged? Was conception unwitting or was it because of other reasons?"

The result of the survey indicates that the 83.33 percent of initiative childbearing of women in the rural areas is obviously higher than the 64.14 percent of that of women in the cities. It reflects the fact that the expectation of childbearing of women in the rural areas (the ideal number of children and the actual number of their children) and the blindness in giving birth to a child are higher than among women in the cities. Since women in the cities are better educated and have a higher income, they rely less on their families or husbands. As a result, on the question of childbearing they have a stronger sense of autonomy. Moreover, because their expectation of childbearing is relatively low, there are not as many initiative childbirths among women in the

cities as among those in the rural areas. However, the 35.86 and 16.67 percent of passive childbearing of women, respectively, in the cities and the rural areas indicates the fact that, from now on, there still is a great potential to lower the birth rate in both the cities and the rural areas as viewed only from the aspect of women's expectation of childbearing.

Owing to the fact that the ratio of passive childbearing of women in the cities is in general higher than that of women in the rural areas, the targets of sub-items under various categories also are higher than those in the rural areas. The ratios of birth given in accordance with the desires of one's husband or of the aged account, respectively, to 5.33 and 3.28 percent. What is worth mentioning is that the ratio of unwitting conception has reached as high as 24.18 percent in the cities, which reflects the fact that there are problems in the application of contraceptive measures and in the reliability of contraceptive methods. We have divided women into different age groups according to the year of marriage. The ratio of unexpected pregnancy of women in the cities who got married between 1979 and 1984 remains as high as 19.86 percent, nearly one-fifth of the total. This kind of accidental pregnancy, especially that which is caused by a failure in adopting contraceptive measures, not only impairs the effort in putting the quantity of the population under control but also creates a tremendous impact on the improvement of the quality of the population and on both the physical and the mental health of both the mother and the child. This fact should be brought to the special attention of the family planning department at all levels.

The implementation of family planning work is not only the duty of women but also a common duty of all other members of a family. With regard to the autonomy of women on the question of family planning, it was designed in the questionnaire in this way: "On the question of family planning, have you ever had a different opinion from your husband or your relatives?" The answer: yes or no. "If yes, the ways to resolve it were (1) to yield to the husband or to other relatives, or (2) to make a decision by yourself."

The result of the survey shows that more than 90 percent of women in both the cities and the rural areas hold identical views with their families. In case there is a divergence of views, 8.22 percent of women in the cities make decisions by themselves and the percentage drops to 4.83 in the rural areas. We can thus draw a conclusion that the autonomy of women in the cities in giving birth to a child is higher than that of women in the rural areas. That is to say, the birth rate and autonomy in giving birth to a child are inversely proportional to each other.

Since 83.33 percent of the women in the rural areas take the initiative in giving birth to a child, what are their motives in giving birth to a child? Also, what is the purpose which makes them have a higher expectation of childbearing? In this survey, it was found that there is a noticeable difference of motives in giving birth to a child between women in the cities and those in the rural areas. In giving birth to a child, women in the cities are inclined to think about such spiritual requirements as consolidating the attachment between husband and wife and bringing more happiness. This is governed by internal motives. In the case of women in the rural areas, stresses are laid

on such specific material needs as having a male to support old parents, to continue the genealogical line and to improve the status of a woman in a family. This is governed by external motives. The reason for this is that, in the rural areas, relations among family members are relatively close and traditional ideas of ethics are rather strong. In addition, the underdeveloped productive forces have created a strong pressure on women on the question of childbearing. As a result, behind the back of a woman's initiative childbearing is a kind of covert passive childbearing. Economic, social and family factors do not exercise influence over the birth rate in a compulsory manner, but in the form of making a change in a woman's willingness to give birth to a child. For instance, expecting a male in order to continue a genealogical line or to support old parents is a common desire of many women and families. Some women have even been unjustifiably discriminated against and ill-treated simply because they did not give birth to a baby boy. As a result, some women tend to regard giving birth to a baby boy as a means of raising their status in their families.

From this survey, we feel deeply that doing a good job in family planning work and bringing down the birth rate are the two links which can never be separated from the improvement of women's status in their families. To make a change in women's concepts associated with childbearing, to rectify the motives for giving birth to a child and to extend the autonomy of women in giving birth to a child are the effective ways in doing a still better job in family planning work.

9560

CSO: 4005/969

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RURAL COMMODITY PRODUCTION, POPULATION CONTROL DISCUSSED

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 2, 29 Mar 85 pp 1-6

[Article by Wang Maoxiu [3769 5399 0208], of the Sichuan College of Finance and Economics: "Rural Commodity Production and Population Control"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, with the establishment in the rural areas of the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with remuneration linked to output, large numbers of farm workers have turned from crop farming to forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery as well as industry, commerce, construction, transportation and other trades either on a full-time or on a part-time basis. They have formed various types of specialized households and associations. At present, the various types of specialized households in rural areas throughout the country sell 70-90 percent of their products as commodities. The self-sufficient and semi-self-sufficient rural economy is changing into a commodity economy.

What will be the impact of a developing commodity economy on rural population control? How should we recognize the relationship between the two? Under the condition of growing commodity production, what kind of policies on rural population control should be adopted correspondingly? These questions merit serious studies. This article presents some views, tentative and superficial as they may be, on these questions.

1. General Trend of Population Growth Under Conditions of Commodity Production

Marxism holds that the population phenomenon is in essence a social phenomenon, and that population problems are deeply rooted in various relations of social life. Economic relations are the most fundamental relations in social life, and changes in economic relations always have a bearing on population growth.

Commodity production has three forms--simple commodity production, capitalist commodity production and socialist commodity production--and each has a different effect on population growth.

In simple commodity production or small-scale commodity production, the individual craftsman and individual peasant engaged in commodity production use what they produce to barter for what they need. The purpose is to satisfy

their own needs. This form of commodity production exists under the historical conditions of a very low level of productivity and scientific and technological development. Small-scale commodity production began to develop in the last stage of primitive society. It then went through the slave society and the feudal society. Some small-scale commodity production still exists today in both capitalist and socialist societies. Generally small commodity production is a family operation. Therefore, the number of people in a family, particularly the number of able-bodied members, plays a decisive role in developing this type of small-scale individual commodity economy, and objectively there is an incentive for the family to grow bigger. Families engaged in small-scale commodity production need to have more children.

Capitalist commodity production is large-scale commodity production based on wage labor and aimed at gaining surplus value. Under capitalist commodity production conditions, labor which exists as a form of commodity, the working population which is the source of labor and thus the population as a whole are all under the control of free competition. Naturally population growth is also controlled by this ruthless competition.

It is only natural that under the capitalist form of production, workers and other laborers have to sell their labor in order to make a living for themselves and their families. Only when they find an employer in the labor market will they earn the right to obtain their means of livelihood. Owing to the nature of capital accumulation, consumption by workers and their families is always limited to a narrow range. The range of essential needs changes with production development and progress in material civilization, "but, in a given country during a given period, there are definite limits to the average range of the necessary means of subsistence." (Marx: "Kapital," Vol 1, p 194) This no doubt is a limiting factor to the reproduction of the working population.

Another factor limiting the working population is the rising level of capital and technical formation. Knowledge and skill requirements on workers by the production processes force workers and other laborers to turn from desiring a bigger family to pursuit of better personal qualities. However, to improve population quality and "to change the character of people in general so that they will acquire the skills in a specific field of labor and become developed and specialized workers, it is necessary for them to receive certain education and training and it will cost them more or less commodity equivalents." (Marx: "Kapital," Vol 1, p 195) Moreover, this training cost varies according to the nature and complexity of the work. To be sure, the training cost should be included in the total value spent on productive labor, but it is after all a heavy burden for the family.

The decadent nature of the capitalist form of production is yet another important limiting factor to population growth under capitalism. For example, the pursuit of personal pleasures has become a social trend, which is more conspicuous in the middle and upper classes, and people are very indifferent about rearing children.

The above-mentioned reasons are the social basis for the capitalist countries to pursue "family planning" under which the number of children for a family is determined by its ability to support them, and also the most fundamental social cause for the dropping birth rate in capitalist countries.

Socialist commodity production is commodity production based on the socialist public ownership of the means of production and aimed at meeting society's growing material and cultural needs. It embodies the economic relations of equality, mutual benefit and cooperation among socialist workers. Commodity production as a whole proceeds in a planned way. Labor is no longer a commodity. Nor is population growth controlled by the general laws of commodity production and exchange. The training of competent people becomes the whole country's business. However, because commodity production is in different stages of development between cities and rural areas and from region to region, its impact on population growth also differs.

2. Impact of Growing Rural Commodity Production on Rural Population in China

With the establishment and perfection of the production responsibility system in agriculture, specialized households are springing up like bamboo shoots after a spring rain and rapidly developing in the rural areas. The number of specialized households in rural areas throughout the country has now grown to more than 24 million, or over 13.6 percent of the total number of peasant households. The growth of specialized households has spurred the development of rural township enterprises and economic associations. The total output value of rural township industries in 1982 was equivalent to 11.7 percent of the country's total industrial output value for that year, the output of some products accounting for more than one-half of the national total and bricks, tiles, lime, sand, stone and small and medium-sized farm implements accounting for 85-90 percent of the national total. These enterprises sell more than 90 percent of what they produce in the markets. Development of the rural commodity economy has promoted growth of urban and rural markets. As of the end of 1982, the number of urban and rural markets grew to 44,775 with a total business volume of 32.8 billion yuan, equivalent to 9.4 percent of the country's total retail sales volume. The development of the rural commodity economy inevitably will cause profound changes in the reproduction of the rural population.

First, with the development of the rural commodity economy, the economic composition of the rural population will take on important changes. Vast numbers of peasants will switch from single crop farming to work in industry, commerce, sideline production and so forth. In 1982, rural township enterprises alone absorbed more than 31 million rural workers, about 10 percent of the total rural labor force. It is estimated that by 2000, more than 100 million rural workers will switch from crop farming to rural township enterprises. This part of the rural population, because they are no longer bound to the land, will gradually have different ideas about how many children to have.

Second, with the development of the rural commodity economy, the peasants' income will gradually increase. According to statistics, between 1978 and 1983, the per capita net income of rural families increased from 134 yuan to

310 yuan, at an average annual increase of 18.3 percent. With increased income, there will also be great changes in the rural people's consumption patterns. When their income is low, their main expenditures are on food, clothing, housing and other bare necessities of life to support the growing numbers of their families. With increased income, the focus of their spending gradually shifts in two ways: On the one hand they will improve their own living standards, and on the other hand they will improve their working conditions and increase their labor productivity. The shift of spending in these two ways will both have a positive effect on controlling population growth.

Let's take a look at the first direction in which spending is shifting. The result of shifting in this direction will be a greater part of the consumers' money spent for enjoyment. Generally speaking, families which spend more on enjoyment do not want to have more children. They feel that "with fewer children, they will have a lighter burden and can eat and dress better." On the Western Sichuan plains where transportation is fairly well developed, people often see young couples on bicycles or motorcycles on their way to see a movie in the city. Many peasants have bought television sets, refrigerators and radio receivers. At some places there are even tourists from the countryside traveling on their own expenses. This shows that with increased income the peasants are seeking a higher level of material and spiritual life, and that the past way of life when raising children was a joy has begun to change.

Let's also take a look at the second way in which the focus of consumption is shifting. The shift in this direction will result in a higher percentage of the consumers' money spent for productive purposes. Since the major means of production in rural areas, which is land, is collectively owned and cannot be sold or bought, the increased productive consumption can only be used in two ways: One is to increase the percentage of materialized labor as seen in the improvement and renovation of agricultural production tools, seeds and fertilizers, or to move into industry, commerce and sideline production. This is an indispensable condition for production to increase further. Only by constantly improving production conditions and exploring new fields of work will the rural economy be assured of continuous development. The other way is to invest in the working population, either to increase its numbers or to improve its quality. In areas with a dense population, limited land but fairly good production conditions, this part of investment is mainly to improve the quality of the labor force and not to unlimitedly increase its numbers. Particularly after land is placed under output-related contracts, the pressures of too many people with too little land are shifted from the cadres to the masses of peasants. Many people want their children to be trained to meet the requirements of the developing rural commodity economy. Therefore, the percentage of rural youths passing entrance examinations of universities and vocational secondary schools has been rapidly increasing in the past few years, and the scholastic requirements for enrollment in rural senior and junior middle schools are much higher than city schools.

Third, with the development of the rural commodity economy, not only the peasants are getting rich, but an impetus is given to the prosperity of the national economy as a whole. State and collective investments in the population field will increase correspondingly. Of course, there are both direct and indirect investments with regard to population control. Direct investments

include those in propaganda and education, contraceptive drugs and equipment, supplies and training for family planning cadres, propaganda workers and technical personnel, theoretical and technological research, rewards for family planning and so on. Increase of these direct investments undoubtedly is of extremely great significance to controlling population growth. However, the role of indirect investments must not be underestimated. Examples are investments in child care, youth education, social welfare for the old and so forth. At first glance, this kind of investments seem to have no direct relationship to controlling population growth, but they nevertheless have an inestimable effect in freeing people from family worries and changing their ideas about having children.

Fourth, with growing rural commodity production, an upsurge in cultural development is emerging in China's countryside. The trend is manifest in two ways. On the one hand, to study science and technology has become the masses of peasants' pressing demand. This demand is not only expressed in their desire for their children to receive a higher formal education, but also in the fact that large numbers of young and middle-aged peasants are learning science and technology from teachers hired at their own expense or from the technological consultation stations. In some places peasants have raised funds to set up schools, literacy classes and so forth. On the other hand, cultural centers and film projection teams run by specialized households on their own or with funds raised by the masses as well as television sets and radio receivers are appearing in large numbers. The rising scientific and cultural level of the peasant masses and the strengthening of their cultural and recreational life undoubtedly will be of great help in increasing people's awareness of the importance of family planning and in changing their ideas about children.

To sum up, the growing commodity production in China's rural areas has provided very favorable conditions for the rural areas to change their economic and cultural backwardness, and is of extremely great significance for controlling China's rural population growth. However, we must also see that commodity production in our rural areas is still far from sufficiently developed, that the rural economy at present is still in the process of transforming from a self-sufficient and semi-self-sufficient economy into a commodity economy, and that production is backward in technology and equipment, small in scale and low in its degree of socialization. These are factors which have a negative effect on rural population control.

First of all, since the establishment of the output-related responsibility system, basically production and circulation have been organized on a family basis. The various forms of specialized households now emerging still have not broken away from the pattern. The associations of various forms and sizes are still rather loosely organized, and the family continues to play a considerable role. The organization of production and circulation on a family basis is a pattern which encourages the family to become a small but complete economic entity. Specific persons are required to handle one or more working procedures in the production process and one or more links of the reproduction process. More persons are required to take care of transportation and marketing. In addition, still more persons are needed to make overall plans and maintain the books. This makes it necessary to have a complete set of personnel,

which means a certain number of people is required. Otherwise, there can be no elaborate division of labor, efficiency will not be high, and results will not be good. Therefore, a considerable number of specialized households are families with more people, families with young members who have returned after graduation from schools, or families with skillful craftsmen. Some specialized households which do not have many people will bring in their relatives and friends at a certain point in their development, thus expanding themselves in a disguised way.

Second, small rural towns at present still face many restrictions in development. For example, limitations in land, capital, competent people, equipment and so forth are the causes for the slow progress in expanding existing rural towns and starting new ones. Moreover, poor transport facilities, shortage and backwardness of transportation means, etc., restrict rural commodity circulation, hinder the development of specialized households and associations and put a limit to the movement of the rural population. This is not conducive to changing the peasants' old habits about having children.

Third, generally speaking, cultural and educational development is slow in the countryside, failing to keep up with the growing rural commodity production and unable to satisfy the peasants' cultural demands. Naturally it also limits the acceptance and dissemination of knowledge in population science and family planning among rural residents.

Fourth, China's rural areas have long been in a self-sufficient and semi-self-sufficient economic state, and ideas of small producers stubbornly fetter people's thinking. It is on such a basis that socialist commodity production began to develop, and development of commodity production has not yet broken through the yoke of old ideas. Therefore, old ideas on children still find considerable support in the countryside. Furthermore, rural families are economically more active, and the economic restrictions used in family planning are not very effective.

Fifth, the establishment of the responsibility system in agricultural production and the initial development of rural commodity production have greatly aroused the peasants' enthusiasm for production. The vast numbers of party-member cadres have taken the initiative to lead the masses in getting rich, while getting rich themselves. Their attention is concentrated more on producing material goods, and as a result, family planning work has been relaxed to a certain extent.

Basically rural commodity production is very helpful to rural population control in China. However, in the course of commodity production development, some new problems are bound to crop up and produce some undesirable influence on population control. Therefore, appropriate countermeasures must be adopted.

3. Measures to Control Rural Population While Developing Rural Commodity Production

First, in guiding ideology, we must unswervingly stand for developing rural commodity production and accelerating the transformation of the rural economy

from a self-sufficient and semi-self-sufficient economy into large-scale commodity production. This is the most fundamental measure to control rural population growth. Only with a well-developed rural commodity economy, will it be possible to further promote division of labor in society, increase the degree of specialization and socialization of the production process, free the masses of rural population from the yoke of a self-sufficient and semi-self-sufficient economy and gradually change people's habit and idea on childbirth. Those who hold the view that the establishment of the agricultural production responsibility system and the development of rural commodity production are adversely affecting family planning work are groundless, at least without foresight.

Second, it is necessary to vigorously promote rural education and raise the cultural and scientific level of the rural population. This is not only necessary for developing commodity production, but another fundamental measure for controlling rural population growth. Only when the masses of peasants have attained a higher cultural and scientific level will they be able to gradually transform themselves from self-sufficient and semi-self-sufficient agricultural workers into producers applying modern science and technology to open up new fields of material production in rural areas and turn out a wide variety of commodities. With the changes in ways of production and life and qualities of the working population, it will become easier to popularize knowledge in population science, eugenics and family planning among the peasants, and then it will be possible to fundamentally change the old traditional concept on children. With patient and careful ideological education, the masses of peasants will be enabled to organically integrate long-term interests with immediate interests and the interests of the country and people as a whole with the partial interests of the individual and family and consciously implement family planning policies.

Third, it is necessary to draw up practical and feasible population plans and lay down concrete policies on childbirth on the basis of local conditions including population, resources, commodity production development and consciousness of the masses in different areas. For example, on the question of allowing some couples to have two children, to a suitable extent more couples may be allowed to do so in sparsely populated mountain areas where commodity production is yet undeveloped, but fewer couples should be allowed to do so in areas or counties with a developing commodity economy, a rather high population density and a fairly well-educated public. As to having three or more children, according to investigations and public opinion polls in some places, it is not wanted by the masses. Therefore, it must be firmly prohibited except in minority nationality regions.

Fourth, it is necessary to build up the ranks of family planning workers and improve their quality. A fairly large contingent of family planning workers with some political and professional training has been formed in the rural areas in the past few years. However, because our rural population is very large to begin with, and because rural commodity production has only just begun to develop, rural family planning work is faced with certain difficulties. Our present contingent of family planning workers is inadequate both in numbers and in quality to do the job. It is imperative to give them

opportunities to get some training and improve themselves through various channels and in various ways. At the same time, it is necessary to actively create conditions for some of them to receive a secondary and even higher professional education.

So long as we adopt practical and effective family planning measures while vigorously developing rural commodity production, our work to control rural population growth surely will achieve the expected results.

12802

CSO: 4005/876

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FORUM ON MARRIAGE REGISTRATION WORK HELD

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 26 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by reporter Xu Jiang /1776 3068/]: "Marriage Registration Work Must Be Carried out According to Law"

[Text] The National Forum on Marriage Registration Work, which ended on 19 April, reiterated the spirit of the documents of the five units, including the Ministry of Civil Affairs, Ministry of Justice and the State Family Planning Commission, which holds that early marriage is an act which is in violation of the "Marriage Law." Not only is it harmful to the solemnity of the law and disadvantageous to the building of the legal system, it also seriously affects the physical and mental health of both the youngsters and the children. This is very harmful to the implementation of the basic national policy of family planning. All departments concerned must handle affairs according to the law and strictly prohibit early marriage. From now on, it is still necessary to continue promoting late marriage and late childbearing. However, even after people have been mobilized to practice late marriage, it is still necessary to respect the citizens' rights and to allow young people to register for marriage if both parties of a young couple who have reached the legally marriageable age (22 years old for male and 20 years old for female) act in conformity with the stipulations of the "Marriage Law" to insist on registering for marriage. Relevant regulations of all units which are not in line with the "Marriage Law" are null and void without exception.

In recent years, although some successes have been achieved in propagating and promoting the "Marriage Law" throughout the country, the development has been very uneven. In some rural areas and mountain regions, the situation of early marriage prior to reaching the legally marriageable age is still very serious because "Marriage Law" has not been intensively publicized, nor has it been strictly enforced. In some places, there has even been such a phenomenon in which marriage certificates were issued to young men and women who did not reach their legally marriageable ages. According to the statistics of a certain district of Chaoyang County of Guangdong Province where an illegal phenomenon like early marriage is relatively serious, there have only been 98 couples who have completed the procedure of marriage registration from 1981 to now, and there have been as many as 205 couples who married privately without going through the legal procedures.

In the cities, organs which are responsible for marriage registration are still faced with interference from various quarters when they handle affairs in accordance with the law. Some units or individuals use the late marriage age encouraged by the state to replace the legally marriageable age to restrict parties concerned to register for marriage. Some departments regard the rate of late marriages as a condition for making a public appraisal of the advanced. For this reason, they lay down private rules and regulations relevant to marriageable age and blame the personnel responsible for marriage registration who handle affairs in accordance with the law. This series of problems has seriously affected the effective implementation of the "Marriage Law" and has aroused public indignation. People at the forum felt that organs which are responsible for marriage registration and the personnel who work in these organs must adhere to the principle that the legal rights of the parties concerned who handle affairs according to the law and register for marriage through lawful procedures must be protected by the law. All departments and units must help do marriage registration work well. All units must issue certificates to persons of their own units who apply for a marriage permit. It is not permissible to restrict, delay or obstruct marriage registration for unfounded reasons.

9560

CSO: 4005/969

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GU XIULIAN, YE FEI AT ZHENG HE COMMEMORATION

OW111710 Beijing XINHUA in English 1703 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Nanjing, July 11 (XINHUA) -- More than 3,000 people met here today to mark the 580th anniversary of the great Chinese navigator Zheng He's westward voyages.

Navigation experts and academics were among the crowd attending the commemorative meeting in Nanjing, where Zheng set off on his seven voyages.

Present at the meeting were Ye Fei, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress standing committee, Qian Yongchang, communications minister, and Gu Xiulian, governor of Jiangsu Province.

The 3-day meeting, which began today, is being organized by 10 departments, including the China Association for Science and Technology, the ministries of communications and foreign affairs, the National Bureau of Oceanography and the China Maritime Navigation Society.

Zheng He was born into a poor family of the Moslem Hui ethnic group in 1371 in Jinning County, Yunnan Province.

To establish contacts with other countries, Emperor Cheng Zu of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) ordered Zheng He to lead a fleet of some 200 vessels with a total crew of 27,800.

They sailed across the East China Sea, the South China Sea, the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Sea and the Red Sea to 37 Asian and African countries and regions on seven voyages between 1405 and 1433.

These trips, beginning 87 years before Columbus' discovery of America, established communication links between Asia and Africa, and promoted economic and cultural exchanges and friendship between China and other countries.

They also established Zheng He's fame as a national hero as well as a world pioneer of navigation.

Preparations for the commemorative meeting began two years ago. During this time, four memorial halls were built, many articles about Zheng He were published, a set of commemorative stamps were issued, a tv series and film about his life were shot and operas about his seven voyages staged.

CSO: 4000/307

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HU QIAOMU CONGRATULATES SELF-TAUGHT GRADUATES

OW061824 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing, July 6 (XINUA)--More than 420 self-taught students received college diplomas here this afternoon.

Aged from 20 to 52, they have passed examinations in up to 10 required subjects, such as philosophy, political economy, Chinese language, English, logic, mathematics, law, aesthetics and Chinese history.

Congratulating the graduates was Hu Qiaomu, a member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. He encouraged them to continue their efforts to learn more to meet the needs of the country's modernization program. The senior party leader praised the Beijing authorities for taking the lead in 27 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, which have started the examination system for self-taught people.

Bai Jiefu, president of the city's college examination committee for self-study, said that more than 300,000 workers, managers, soldiers and others between the ages of 17 and 75 have taken part in the examinations since 1980. Some 1,500 of the candidates have received college diplomas, and about 123,000 have passed single-course examinations.

Of the diploma receivers, Bai said, 11 job seekers have been employed and many of the already employed workers had their wages increased according to the state policy. Others have been taking post-graduate courses, studying abroad or been promoted to leading posts, he added.

Yuan Zhongrui, a 38-year-old graduate, attributed his success to the present state policies. "During the 1966-1976 'Cultural Revolution' I lost the chance to receive a college education. But social stability in the past few years has made it possible for me to make up for the loss," he said.

More than 3,000 professors and teachers from 22 colleges and universities in Beijing formulated and marked the paper.

CSO: 4000/303

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SELF-TAUGHT WORKERS REWARDED AT NATIONAL MEETING

OW111258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Harbin, June 11 (XINHUA)--China awarded medals, certificates of merit and 1,000-yuan cash prizes to 50 self-taught workers for their good performance in the self-study campaign here today.

From all parts of the country, the winners are between 28 and 55 years old. Though none ever entered college, they all managed to become engineers, accountants and researchers, according to an official of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions (ACFTU).

ACFTU, responsible for the occupational education of China's workforce, sponsored the presentation at a week-long meeting which ended here today. The meeting, the first held in Harbin, aimed to encourage workers to become more competent through self-study.

Wang Menglin, 34 and one of the 50, comes from Xining, capital city of Qinghai Province. He became a worker after finishing senior high school in 1967. Six years of self-study made him an expert in steel cold-rolling and lifted him from a worker to a researcher in his factory's research institute.

Wang headed a group of experts working on the technique of cold-drawing of bearing steel. The newly-developed technique brought his factory a sharp increase in profit.

The self-study campaign started a year ago has spread from big cities to small towns with some 30 million participants. People read a wide variety of books from literary works to specialist books.

An ACFTU official said ACFTU had set up 1,440 worker's schools and 70 spare-time universities across the country with funds and teachers from local governments to provide self-taught workers with a methodical learning program.

China started giving college equivalency exams for the self-taught in 1983. The student gets a certificate for passing the test in one subject. Once he earns the required number of certificates, which might be anywhere from 10 to 15, he is granted a two-year college diploma.

Zhao Ping, 27, was a senior middle school graduate in Faku County in Liaoning Province. He qualified to be a vet after teaching himself college courses in animal husbandry and veterinary science.

The official said China had an 8.8-million-strong workforce when the people's republic was founded in 1949, but 85 percent were illiterate. Now China has a workforce of 120 million, all much better educated. "Illiteracy does exist, though it is very rare," she explained. "We need to attract more workers into the self-study campaign."

CSO: 4000/303

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PARTY COMMISSION PRAISES MODEL COMMUNIST

OW271230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA)--Master craftsman Dai Hongxiang, whose violins have won gold medals for quality, was stunned when a musical instruments factory offered him 30,000 yuan a year to work there.

This was 20 times his annual pay. And another company from Japan was offering him similar riches and high reputation to work for them.

But Dai turned down the temptation of fame and fortune, and chose to stay loyal to the Beijing violin factory, in Xichen District, Beijing, where he has learnt his skills over three decades.

Today, his selfless actions were highly praised by the communist party's consolidation guidance commission, who described him as a model communist among the country's 40 million party members.

The commission said in today's "Beijing Daily" that others should follow his example of putting other people's interests first and upholding the noble ethics of communism.

Dai, 58, a father-of-three, has received many job offers in recent years, like the one from the north-eastern China factory, who offered him 30,000 yuan.

But he rejected them all--wanting the Beijing factory rather than himself to profit from the craft he was taught there.

He said his skills belonged to the factory and the state, who had created excellent conditions for his research into violin-making.

Earlier this year he was declared a special-class model worker by Beijing Municipality, and in 1983 a violin-making master by the National Light Industry Ministry.

At the world violin exhibition in Japan in 1980, organizers chose his violin as a standard model with which to judge others by.

In the same year, one of his violins won a national gold medal for quality, and another won a gold at an international competition in Federal Germany in 1983.

Over the past 30 years, he has also repaired more than 300 violins, and accepted nothing for the work.

The party commission is searching for other examples like Dai to help in its bid to strengthen party education.

CSO: 4000/303

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

OPENNESS TO PRESS CRITICISM PRAISED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 May 85 p 8

[Article by Wang Ruowang /3769 5387 2598/]: "The First Sound of Spring Thunder from Shekou"]

[Text] NANFANG RIBAO reported on 1 April that Comrade Yuan Geng /5913 1649/, chairman of the Shekou management committee, has supported the press in publicly criticizing him by name. This sort of thing has rarely been heard of during the past 35 years and can be said to be 1985's first sound of spring thunder from the Shekou Special Zone.

Some people have said that not long after entering leading groups at all levels and in all occupations, some young cadres "change face as soon as they become rich," become less open-minded and do not generally listen to criticism and especially that of subordinates on their work styles. This is indeed not a minor defect and is divorced from the masses, and daughters-in-law who have suffered many years to become mothers-in-law are unaware that they are being infected with bad bureaucratic habits. Looking into the causes, I think of the following items: first, most people who "change face as soon as they become rich" do not have a high level of consciousness and their minds still retain the influence of "joining the party and becoming an official"; second, when those around them make requests, many words of flattery arise; and third, when their positions are high, they think that their personal images correspondingly expand, their desire to maintain their personal prestige gradually escalates and their tolerance of dissenting views increasingly declines. In addition to the three above items, there is also a more important one, which is that some areas lack a democratic atmosphere in which there is harmony between high and low and in which dissenting views can be freely expressed.

Our forefathers had the clear teaching that one should "be glad to have one's errors pointed out"; the second Tang Dynasty emperor, Li Shimin, could earnestly practice what he preached and has been called the "wise ruler" by historians, but he was after all a feudal emperor and also at times became angry at having his errors pointed out. It can be said that one's attitude after "having one's errors pointed out" is a test of whether one is enlightened and an important indication of whether one has a democratic work style. If ideas are used to distinguish rank, then one higher than the attitude of "being glad to have one's errors pointed out" is "not fearing to change after one's

errors are pointed out," and having seen all actions, this is the highest rank; the lower rank below "being angry at having one's errors pointed out" is called "using a battle axe to shut mouths when one's errors are pointed out." Even more serious is "destroying the families of those who court disaster with words" and saying that they must never stand up. Since the "gang of four" was smashed, the last two have disappeared and this has been very fortunate for the Chinese people. However, anger at having one's errors pointed out is also a common occurrence and if it is only limited to feeling betrayed, it does not matter much; but as soon as "anger" changes into action, it is feared that "attacks and reprisals for having one's errors pointed out" will become a common occurrence. Sayings prominent among the masses such as giving somebody tight or glass shoes to wear (making things hard for somebody by abusing one's power) are a reflection of this kind of unpleasant affair!

This shows how easy it is to talk about truly achieving a situation in which one can criticize leaders freely and without worry! Although the constitution and the party constitution both explicitly protect the right of citizens and party members to criticize and supervise leaders at all levels, yet a true ability to welcome criticism from the masses is in fact as rare as a unicorn's horn.

Comrade Yuan Geng took the initiative to point out to the newspaper office: "It is not necessary for me to check and approve a draft of the reader's criticism of me, nor must his original text be revised, but it can be openly published in the press mentioning me by name." The advice of that reader criticizing Yuan Geng disrespectfully by name was indeed very "unpleasant to hear." This affair has been significant in initiating a breakthrough in common customs and age-old malpractices and is also a challenge to the above four social factors that cause cadres to "change face as soon as they become rich." The example established in Shekou will certainly spread throughout China. This has been the start of a generation with a new style, and I think this reform is as important as economic reform.

"Not fearing to change after one's errors are pointed out" occupies the highest rank in the arrangement of ideas, but has not Comrade Yuan Geng's realization of "the need to speak the truth without considering reputation" and his agreement with the newspaper's criticism of him by name achieved a higher idea than "changing after one's errors are pointed out"? In China in particular, the "left's" disgusting methods have caused newspaper criticism by name to be a signal of a disgusting struggle, so that the public has regarded press or veiled criticism by name as a pronouncement of a person's political death sentence. Thorough elimination of this long-standing practice has been almost impossible to accomplish, and the simplest method has been to warn newspapers that criticism by name was not permitted or that even veiled criticism by name was also forbidden. This may have achieved peace and stability, but it has also lost the newspapers' supervision and criticism role. The best method and also the most scientific way are the ones originated by Comrade Yuan Geng. Whoever is ready to follow in his footsteps must have a similar magnificent statesman's tolerance and the courage and heart to "be glad to have one's errors pointed out" and "be extremely open-minded." There is a common saying that "a great person should be magnanimous," and this is our ancestors' requirement for leaders who are in power.

Having read this report in NANGFANG RIBAO, I feel that a fresh and balmy spring breeze has come to caress our faces, and this has also caused me to discover that Shekou has been built both quickly and well and has created the secret, well known throughout the world, of "Shekou's speed." This secret is that since its leaders have created a democratic atmosphere in which everyone is conscious of being pioneering masters, everyone dares to criticize leaders without mincing words. "Unity" can finally become "strength," but all places in which abuse of power is prevalent must have a lax public feeling and an estrangement between high and low, and "unity becoming strength," etc. can only be idle talk there.

12267

CSO: 4005/988

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GROWTH OF RURAL, URBAN 'CULTURE CENTERS' NOTED

OW120849 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA)--Many more amateur cultural centers are appearing in country and town, says the current issue of the magazine "Mass Culture."

Cultural palaces, all state-run until recently, date back to the founding of New China in 1949.

But the increasing demand for knowledge and entertainment has outstripped their limited and dull facilities.

Shashi City, Hubei Province, has established a cultural center for each of its 84 neighborhoods with books, magazines, ping-pong tables, closed circuit TV and electronic games.

They have cost 830,000 yuan, raised by the city government, enterprises and neighborhoods since 1981.

Spare-time country cultural engagements have added a long-wanted spice to the tedious farming round of food, work and sleep.

Two-thirds of villages in Gansu Province's Dunhuang County, the site of the famous Mogao Grottoes, have a cultural hall, appealing mostly to young peasants after work.

Amateur cultural establishments are also popular.

Apprentices go to drama classes held by amateur actor Chang Qingxiang to learn Qin drama.

Over 40 spare-time troupes have been started in Ganan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Gansu Province, to stage Tibetan drama.

Mobile cultural centers in Maqu County bring herdsmen films, books and newspapers.

Families give shadow plays and puppet plays and show paper-cutting and sculpture in the province.

This can not be replaced by state cultural centers, says the magazine.

"I feel I must learn something new to adjust to the ever-changing environment," said a young man in Shenzhen, one of four special economic zones where life is quicker and competition sharper.

Masses culture should not be confined to singing, dancing and plays. It should at least include art and literature, education, science and technology, entertainment and aesthetics at a level acceptable to ordinary people, the magazine says.

Cultural centers launched by collectives and individuals have the advantage of picking up better qualified staff compared with those where managers and assistants are appointed by the state.

Mass cultural facilities can also satisfy the thirst of amateurs of different ages and backgrounds to compose and act their own performances.

In addition to spreading culture to the masses, amateur cultural establishments should raise the cultural standards of the masses, says the magazine, which includes learning from foreigners.

Further development, it says, depends on discarding the idea that money is beneath consideration in cultural services.

Their earnings can help them grow rapidly, it points out.

CSO: 4000/303

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES PLAY ROLE ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

OW251054 Beijing XINHUA in English 1039 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, June 25 (XINHUA)--A total of 102 colleges and universities signed contracts worth 450 million yuan, including 200 million yuan for technological transfers, at China's first technology trade fair, "GUANGMING DAILY" said today.

This shows that the institutions of higher learning have bright prospects for serving the country's economic construction through technological research, the paper said in a commentary.

The technology trade fair, which was held here from May 15 to June 10, offered some 20,000 technological research results from all parts of the country, and 4,180 contracts were signed involving a business volume of 2.1 billion yuan. Also concluded were more than 10,000 agreements and letters of intent valued at 5.8 billion yuan. The sale of new products came to 170 million yuan.

The commentary said colleges and universities have the task of conducting scientific and technological development, and tackling key theoretical and practical problems in China's socialist construction.

Dalian Engineering Institute offered 49 research findings at the fair, and 45 were purchased.

Lecturer Liu Yufu and Song Xigeng, a postgraduate for doctoral degree, of the institute offered a new combination vibration absorber for diesel engines. This invention earned 1.54 million yuan.

According to an earlier news report, Professor Wang Zeshan and four lecturers of the East China Engineering Institute offered 100 research findings and signed contracts worth 70 million yuan with medium-sized and small enterprises.

A fair organizer in charge of the colleges and universities exhibits said the Chinese institutions of higher learning have 390,000 teachers and researchers, and half of the experts with higher technical qualifications work in them.

So, he said they have the obligation to carry out research for economic construction.

The commentary said the schools can also raise funds to improve their teaching facilities by selling research findings.

CSO: 4000/303

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING TO FIND JOBS FOR RURAL DISABLED

OW060940 Beijing XINHUA in English 0907 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing, July 6 (XINHUA)--Beijing will find jobs within two years for all its rural disabled who can work, said the capital's Civil Affairs Bureau today.

Of 10,300 such, only 13.7 percent now work in factories and trade and service centers.

"Our ultimate aim is to make all the people rich," Vice-Mayor Feng Mingwei told a recent meeting.

Each of Beijing's 350 townships must set up an industrial, trade or service firm to employ them.

There are already 95, preferentially treated by the government.

Twenty-one-year-old Song Weihong's infantile paralysis brought her close to suicide.

Being one of the first 13 disabled taken on by a rubber factory set up last year by her home village Xuxin in Tongxian County has, she says, given her a "second life."

These firms, by bringing the disabled together, have also increased their marriage prospects, says the bureau.

They are paid the same as other workers.

Of urban Beijing's 14,000 disabled, 98 percent work.

CSO: 4000/303

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DENG LIQUN CONGRATULATES BEIJING PARTY SCHOOL TEACHERS

OW271421 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA)--The Beijing Municipal Party Committee awarded honors to 80 teachers yesterday for their 30 years of devotion to the city's party schools, according to today's "BEIJING DAILY."

At the one-day conference called to commend the teachers, Deng Liqun, member of the secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, congratulated them on their success and urged the faculty of party schools to play a major role in teaching ideas, socialist ethics, culture and discipline.

The conference was held just four days before July 1st, the 64th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China.

According to "BEIJING DAILY," there are 52 party schools in Beijing. Since 1983, they have trained 50,000 party workers. About 5,000 of them have taken college courses in political economics, the history of the Chinese Communist Party, Marxist theory and philosophy.

CSO: 4000/303

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHEN YUN WRITES INSCRIPTION FOR MAO DUN HOUSE

OW042134 Beijing XINHUA in English 1938 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Hangzhou, July 4 (XINHUA)--The birthplace of Mao Dun (Shen Yanbing), a leading modern Chinese revolutionary writer, was opened to visitors today after renovation.

The house is situated in Wuzhen, Tongxiang County, Zhejiang Province. The renovation cost more than 100,000 yuan, and the inscription on the plate above the door was written by senior party leader Chen Yun. In the entrance hall is a bronze bust of the writer, a pioneer of China's Proletarian School of Literature.

The house has been restored to its original layout. The study, kitchen, the bedrooms of Mao Dun's grandparents and parents, and the objects used by Mao Dun have all been arranged as they were when he was a child.

Attached to the house is an exhibition, showing 151 photos, manuscripts, original publications, letters, etc., relating to Mao Dun's revolutionary activities and creative work.

Mao Dun was born in the town of Wuzhen July 4, 1896, and died March 27, 1981.

He entered Beijing University in 1913 where he began to come into contact with progressive ideas.

Under the influence of the 1917 October Socialist Revolution in Russia, he took an active part in the 1919 May Fourth Movement and in China's early communist movement. He joined the Communist Party in 1921.

His early works include "Eclipse" and "Rainbow."

During the 1930's, he joined Lu Xun in organizing the left-wing writers league and served as its executive secretary for a time. This period marked the full maturity of his literary creativity and important achievements. The publication of "Midnight" in 1933 was an important landmark. The book was reprinted more than 20 times and translated into many languages. Other works he produced in this period include "Spring Silkworms" and "The Lin Family Shop," which established his place in China's modern revolutionary literature.

After liberation, he served in many important posts in the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and the National People's Congress.

Two weeks before his death, he wrote a letter to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, in which he expressed his confidence in the cause of communism and asked to be recognized posthumously as a member of the Chinese Communist Party, with which he had lost contact after 1928 when he was in Japan.

The Central Committee of the party accepted his application and recognized him as a party member since 1921.

CSO: 4000/303

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

DENIAL OF SENTENCING REPORT--Beijing, July 3 (AFP) -- China today denied condemning to death 13 crew members aboard a Chinese torpedo boat which entered South Korean waters in March after an apparent hijack attempt that left six people dead. A Foreign Ministry spokesman dismissed as "sheer fabrication" a report yesterday in the Taiwan newspaper, the UNITED DAILY NEWS, that the 13 crewmen were sentenced by a Chinese military judge as "traitors" on March 31. The torpedo boat drifted into South Korean territorial waters after what was believed to be a foiled hijack bid by two of the sailors aboard. Six crewmen died in the March 21 incident and two others were wounded. The authorities in South Korea, which has no diplomatic relations with Beijing, towed the boat ashore and returned the vessel and crew to China on March 28. Some South Korean newspapers said that two of the suspected mutineers had sought asylum in nationalist-ruled Taiwan. Taipei authorities accused Seoul of covering up asylum requests by some of the crew members. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0600 GMT 3 Jul 85]

'LUGOUQIAO INCIDENT' COMMEMORATED--Beijing, July 6 (XINHUA) -- Citizens of China's capital today marked the 48th anniversary of the "Marco Polo bridge incident" at Lugouqiao, about 10 km southwest of Beijing. On July 7, 1937, the Japanese invading forces attacked the Chinese garrison at Lugouqiao (also known as "Marco Polo bridge"), which marked the beginning of their all-out war of aggression against China and the beginning of the Chinese people's heroic war of resistance against Japanese aggression which lasted for 8 years. Attending the commemoration were 50 sons, daughters, relatives, old friends and subordinates of Kuomintang generals who gave their lives or fought in the war against Japanese aggression. An exemplary Kuomintang officer was Feng Yuxiang, a high-ranking general who fought with the Chinese Communist Party against Japanese aggression from 1931, in protest at Chiang Kai-shek's policy of bending the knee to the invaders. Also attending today's ceremony were leading members of the central committee of the Chinese Kuomintang revolutionary committee and its Beijing municipal committee. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 6 Jul 85]

POST-DOCTORAL RESEARCH--Beijing, July 11 (XINHUA) -- China has decided to set up post-doctoral research centers and a science foundation for post-doctoral research. This was disclosed in a state council circular issued July 5. A first batch of 250 outstanding young scientists with Chinese or foreign doctorates will be enrolled in 1985 and 1986 as researchers at universities and research institutes before they are offered permanent jobs. This is an important measure to train talented people to meet the requirements of socialist modernization and is also of great importance to academic exchanges and the vitality of scientific and the teaching body, the circular notes. China has enrolled nearly 1,000 post-graduates for doctorates since 1981. Since 1978, over 3,000 Chinese post-graduates have gone to study abroad, some returning with doctorates. A special fund will be allocated for post-doctoral programs, and a coordinating committee formed to supervise the establishment of research centers, enrollment of post-doctoral researchers and distribution of the science fund. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1042 GMT 11 Jul 85]

EDUCATION, ECONOMIC WORK LINKED--It seems that no one denies that the structure of secondary education must be reformed and vocational technical education developed, but in the specific task, there are complaints of difficulties and hardships and thus many problems. In summary, there are two major difficulties, the first being fund sources and the second being student outlets. If we take the traditional educational approach, require the state to undertake the whole thing and complain of difficulties to the state, the result will naturally be that the more there are complaints the more there will be difficulties. The way out is to change policies and to change the specialized enthusiasm of educational departments into the enthusiasm of everyone in all social circles, the key being that education must satisfy needs. Vocational technical education in Jilin Province has forged ahead quickly, technical schools in Fujian Province's Shaowu County have been run well and it appears that they both have had the following common experience: schools have been run according to social needs and suitable qualified personnel have been provided for economic construction. If society vies for trained students, all social circles should be happy to put up money to support the running of the schools. In the past, there have been "two covers" for educational and economic work (you run your education and I carry out my economic work), economic departments have complained that educational departments have been unable to provide an adequate number of urgently needed qualified personnel of all types promptly and educational departments have also complained that economic departments have not adequately supported education. Vigorously developing vocational technical education can now be said to provide a powerful "cohesive agent" to link educational and economic work directly. Provided schools give more consideration to satisfying needs and personnel units to joining in a common effort, the enthusiasm of both will be fully developed and difficulties in running schools will be readily solved. [Text] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 85 p 37 12267]

NEW WEEKLY PAPER ON CHESS--Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA)--Chess and bridge fans in China will get more knowledge and entertainment as the Beijing-based "CHESS AND BRIDGE WEEKLY" starts publication nationwide Tuesday. The weekly, the first national newspaper covering Chinese and international chess, Weiqi (Go) and bridge, is aimed at attracting more people to the sports and introducing them to the basic knowledges of the games. Wan Li, vice-premier of the Chinese State Council who is a bridge fan, inscribed the paper's name for its editorial staff. Among the contributors to the paper's first issue are many well-known Chinese chess and bridge players. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 1 Jul 85]

CSO: 4000/303

EAST REGION

ANHUI'S HUANG HUANG ADDRESSES VETERANS SOCIETY

OW142115 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Excerpts] An association of veteran cadres in Hefei to show concern for the younger generation was formally inaugurated in the provincial capital today. When the more than 800 veteran cadres and comrades dedicated to the work among youngsters arrived at the Jianghuai Grand Theater to attend the inaugural ceremony, they were warmly greeted by over 100 Young Pionners dressed in summer uniform. Provincial and Hefei City party, government, and army leaders also attended to offer their congratulations on the association's inauguration.

The Hefei Association of Veteran Cadres for showing concern for the younger generation is a mass organization founded by Li Shinong, Yuan Zhen, and 11 other veteran cadres in Anhui on International Children's Day, 1 June, this year. So far the association has accepted more than 850 members.

At 0830, the meeting was declared open. Hou Yong, vice chairman of the provincial advisory commission, presided.

On behalf of the provincial party committee, the provincial government, and the provincial military district, as well as comrades in various circles, Huang Huang, provincial party committee secretary, extended heartfelt congratulations on the meeting. He said:

[Begin recording] The party and the government have always attached great importance to the work with youngsters. I hope that the association of veteran cadres for showing concern for the younger generation will dedicate efforts to social education among children and youngsters so that they can grow up in a healthy way. We will do everything in our capacity to work together with the veteran cadres in making the association a success. [End recording]

The association members attending the meeting unanimously approved the association's constitution and its leading body's namelist. Li Shinong and Yuan Zhen are honorary chairmen and Hou Yong the association's chairman.

CSO: 4005/1142

EAST REGION

ANHUI CPC COMMITTEE MARKS 64TH ANNIVERSARY

OW080127 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The Anhui Provincial CPC Committee on 1 July held a large-size reporting meeting to commemorate the 64th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China. Lu Rongjing, deputy secretary of the committee, presided over the meeting and relayed important and related speeches of some central leading comrades. Wang Yuzhao, deputy secretary and governor of Anhui, made a report.

A total of 5,000 attended the meeting.

Comrade Wang Yuzhao said: Comrade Lu Rongjiang has just relayed the speeches of central leading comrades. These speeches, pertinent to the reality, are important guidelines to our work now and in the future. Party committees at all levels must conscientiously and responsibly implement these guidelines, taking into consideration local conditions.

Comrade Wang Yuzhao fully affirmed the excellent economic and political situation in Anhui, saying that the present period is one of the best since the founding of the republic.

However, he stressed that under this excellent situation, we must keep a sober mind and take note of the weak links and problems in our work. Leading comrades at all levels must take effective measures to resolve them in good time, attaching great importance to this task.

Speaking of the economic work in the second half of this year, Comrade Wang Yuzhao emphasized macroeconomic control and better management. He pointed out: Effective measures must be taken to control capital construction investment, credit and loans, consumption funds, foreign exchange, and prices in order to insure smooth progress of economic restructure and all other work and continue to solidify and develop the excellent political and economic situation.

Comrade Wang Yuzhao finally expressed the hope that leading cadres at all levels follow the instructions given by central leading comrades, do less

empty talks and more concrete work, make overall arrangement to effectively implement the guidelines, and lead the masses of cadres and people to do the work in all fields still better so as to commemorate the 64th anniversary of the founding of the party with actual deeds.

CSO: 4005/1141

EAST REGION

MORE ANHUI WOMEN HEAD SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS

OW101315 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 10 Jul 85

["Anhui Women Shine in Specialized Households" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Hefei, July 10 (XINHUA) -- A growing number of women in Anhui Province are becoming heads of their specialized households, a provincial official said here today.

The province now has 480,000 such households in which women play the key role -- or 25 percent of the province's total.

Among them, the official said, half had graduated from middle schools in recent years.

They grow crops, raise animals, process food or are engaged in knitting, service trades, commercial business and transport.

Anhui Province encourages women to participate in specialized production, said the official. Last year, women's organizations in 64 counties and cities held 78 training classes for more than 80,000 women.

Twenty-year-old Peng Zhaoxia, of Luijiang County, discovered a successful way of growing edible fungus last year after nine failed attempts.

Zhang Limin, an educated young woman from Lixin County, helped sales departments sell 1,750 tons of wheat, flour and dried sweet potatoes last year, and has now been praised by officials as being the best sales promoter in the county.

Xiang Guilian, a middle-aged woman from Taihe County, began breeding pigs last October, after carefully studying 10 scientific journals she subscribed to.

After repeated experiments, she succeeded in perfecting a technique to increase the weight of pigs.

Tang Xueyun, an elderly woman from Guichi County, recently began raising fish and pearl oysters, and earned 12,000 yuan last year.

The official said that more and more women in the province were proving to be wise and skillful business people.

CSO: 4000/309

EAST REGION

PRODUCTION BOOM LEADS ANHUI PEASANTS TO EDUCATION

OW060804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0658 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Hefei, July 6 (XINHUA) -- The present commodity production boom in the countryside has made many peasants in Anhui Province, East China, decide to invest in education.

Unlike farming on the land, commodity production requires specialized knowledge on the part of the peasants.

A peasant named Yu Xuekuan, in the province's Dingyuan County, sent two of his children on special courses to learn watch, radio and television repair, and encouraged his other two children to study horticulture and sculpture.

"I would have made them earn their living by farming the land, but now I see that they can be trained in skills required by the development of the rural economy," he told XINHUA in a recent interview.

He has spent over 1,000 yuan this year buying books and paying tuition fees for his four children.

Yu, 48, is among hundreds of thousands of peasants who now regard technology as more important to their lives than mere farming.

Peasants in Anhui were among the first to benefit from the country's present commodity production policy, as the province has led the way in carrying out the responsibility system and expanding commodity production since 1979.

The economic reform in the province's poorest area, Chuxian prefecture, has resulted in a doubling of per capita income and a surplus of manpower by one-third.

Besides those peasants who place their hopes on their children, many literate peasants are eager to seek special knowledge themselves by reading newspapers and magazines.

A 42-year-old peasant named Cui Xianyou spent over 1,000 yuan on subscriptions to 11 newspapers and 24 magazines about scientific farming, freshwater fish breeding, bee keeping, flower growing and rabbit breeding.

Many other peasants however are keen to donate money for the development of education in their hometowns.

Some 27 million yuan was donated by peasants in Chuxian prefecture from 1979 to 1984, according to the prefecture's education bureau.

This has added some 720,000 square meters of classrooms to primary and high schools in the region.

Many township governments are beginning to run various vocational and technical schools for the peasants. In Chuxian prefecture alone, there are 3,760 schools of this kind.

Short-time training classes have also been held by scientific and technological departments which have given lectures to more than 400,000 people in the area.

CSO: 4000/309

EAST REGION

ANHUI'S HUANG HUANG SPEAKS ON EDUCATION

OW090039 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jun 85 p 1

[Excerpts] In response to the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department's directive on regularizing education in Marxist-Leninist theories, and to the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee's Document No 6, 1985, the lectures' group of the provincial party committee held a meeting at the provincial CPC committee's party school in May to prepare for a philosophy course. Attending were more than 120 theoretician cadres of the lectures' group, and of the prefectural, city, and county propaganda departments.

Prior to the conclusion of the meeting, Comrade Huang Huang delivered a speech on theoretical education for cadres throughout the province, after hearing a report by a responsible comrade of the lectures' group. Comrade Huang Huang pointed out: It is very important to pay attention to cadres' education, to respect, and employ, qualified personnel in important positions. Training qualified personnel, respecting them, and putting them in responsible positions constitutes a farsighted policy. An important aspect in promoting cadres' education is to raise their quality and educational level by arming them with philosophical thought. In the past, our cadres committed mistakes because they, being affected by idealism and metaphysics, resorted to uniformity in their approach to problems, and because they were not equipped with materialism and dialectics. This phenomenon still exists. In doing any work, it is impractical to resort to uniformity. In a big province particularly, conditions in the north and south are different, there is a difference between dry grain crops and paddy rice, and cadres have different administrative ability. Is it practical to resort to uniformity in our work?

Touching on the current tasks for the province, Comrade Huang Huang pointed out: We must have a sense of urgency, as well as a spirit of seeking truth from facts. We must do more work, and refrain from empty talk. We must do our work in a down-to-earth way, and refrain from putting on airs. We must conduct investigations and studies at grassroots units. We must visit strong areas as well as weak. We must simultaneously do the work of promoting prosperity and eliminating poverty. Only by doing the work in these two aspects properly, can we meet the requirements of Marxist philosophy. Under the present circumstances, it seems very important for cadres to study a few courses on political theory, stipulated by the CPC Central Committee. Proper arrangements should be made for cadres to do so. Organs directly under the jurisdiction of the province should make even greater efforts to carry out

this work. Similar arrangements should be made in the counties, according to their specific conditions. Party committees at all levels should pay the utmost attention to cadres' theoretical education. In the past, we have learned many lessons in the handling of theory and practice. It is more important to strengthen theoretical study. Therefore, we must not treat this question as an ordinary one. It is the bounden duty of party committees to show concern for, and support, the building of a contingent of theoreticians. The present situation in our province concerning economic reforms, opening to the outside world, and further enlivening the economy, is good. We can ensure the continuation of this good situation by guiding cadres in studying theory to heighten their quality and educational level. I hope that everyone will actively take the initiative in mastering this work.

In conclusion, Comrade Huang Huang urged everyone to quickly popularize the study of Marxist philosophy throughout the province, to integrate the study of philosophy with economic work, and with the work of invigorating the Chinese nation and building Anhui, and to make greater contributions to accelerating the four modernizations' program.

CSO: 4005/1142

EAST REGION

ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETS

OW111151 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jun 85 p 1

[Dispatch by Ren Da]

[Excerpts] The 6th Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee began its 16th session on 26 June.

On the morning of the same day, members of the standing committee, divided into groups, studied the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Educational System" and the speeches delivered by comrades Deng Xiaoping, Wan Li, and Hu Qili at the national conference on educational work.

A plenary meeting was held in the afternoon at which chairman Wang Guangyu presided. At the plenary meeting, Vice Governor Wang Houhong conveyed to the participants the guidelines of the national conference on educational work. Then, the standing committee members listened to a report by Lu Shijin, deputy director of the provincial department of education, on behalf of the provincial people's government, on the preparations for implementing "certain provisions of Anhui Province on popularizing compulsory primary education" and a report by Shen Peixin, another deputy director of the provincial department of education, on the progress in vocational and technical education in Anhui Province and some recommendations.

On 27 June, the standing committee members examined and discussed the aforesaid two reports on educational work at group meetings.

The vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee who attended the plenary meeting on the afternoon of 26 June included Su Hua, Zhang Zuoyin, Wei Xinyi, Xia Deyi, Ying Yiqu, Kang Zhijie, and Zheng Huaizhou. Present at the meeting as observers were Vice Governor Wang Houhong; responsible persons of the provincial higher people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate, and various provincial departments concerned; responsible persons of the people's congress standing committees of 8 prefectural-level cities and 14 counties and county-level cities, including Shexian and Jieshou; and responsible persons of the people's congress work liaison departments (offices) of some prefectures.

CSO: 4005/1142

EAST REGION

JIANGXI CPPCC ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON 3D SESSION

OW100203 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jul 85

["Excerpts" of resolution adopted by the Third Session of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee]

[Text] The Third Session of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee was held in Nanchang City 21 June-1 July 1985. The session listened to and examined a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee delivered by its Vice Chairman Shen Hanqing, and a report on the implementation of redress policies delivered by another vice chairman, Yang Yongfeng. It also examined a written report by Vice Chairman Lu Liang on handling proposals since the Second Session of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee. The session unanimously agreed to these three reports. It holds that in the past year the provincial CPPCC committee made new developments and blazed new trails in its work, and made remarkable achievements in conducting political consultations, exercising democratic supervision, implementing united front policies, and serving the four modernizations and the great cause of the motherland's reunification. The members of the provincial CPPCC committee are satisfied with the achievements.

The session demands: From now on, the provincial CPPCC committee should further exercise its functions and powers in political consultation and democratic supervision; actively make comments, criticism, and suggestions on the work of all fronts; continue to eliminate leftism and complacency; overcome fear of difficulties; and basically complete the task of implementing the united front policies. The CPPCC committee should take advantage of its superior features in intellectual resources, social contacts, and rich experience; strive to promote the four modernizations and the motherland's reunification; improve its study and historical data collection work; strengthen its contacts with and guidance over CPPCC committees of cities, counties, and urban districts; and constantly develop and expand the patriotic united front in Jiangxi Province.

The session holds: Reform is the central task for the people throughout the country at present, as well as the central task of the People's Political Consultative Conference. The CPPCC committees at all levels in the province

should concentrate on this central task; unite forces in all quarters; mobilize all positive factors; carry out such activities as study tours, investigation of special subjects, and consultancy service; and make suggestions and put in effort for restructuring Jiangxi's economy and reforming the province's scientific, technological, and educational system. It is necessary to actively publicize and advocate the new style of having lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline; display a spirit of building the country through thrift and hard work; resist and oppose new unhealthy tendencies; and ensure a smooth proceeding of the reforms.

The session calls on CPPCC committees at all levels and their members in the province to work under the leadership of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee; resolutely implement the CPC's policy of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision and its principle of treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe; firmly carry forward the traditions of political consultation, democratic supervision, cooperation, making friends, and self-education; work vigorously, extensively, and thoroughly; and constantly create a new situation for CPPCC work in Jiangxi Province.

CSO: 4005/1141

EAST REGION

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN AT PARTY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY

OW110637 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] The Fujian Provincial CPC Committee's party school celebrated its 35th founding anniversary on the morning of 6 July. Party and government leaders Xiang Nan, Hu Ping, Hu Hong, Cheng Xu, Wu Hongxiang, (Jia Qinglin), (He Shaochuan), (Zhang Hexian), (Zeng Ming), and (Huang Lin) were present at the celebration meeting. Also present were comrades (He Zuoren), (Lu Tao), (Zeng Chuandong), (Ning Gufan), and (Huang Jiyu), who previously served in leading posts at the school.

Xiang Nan, secretary of the provincial party committee, wrote an inscription for the school on its 35th founding anniversary, which says: The party school should integrate theory with practice in bravely answering new problems arising since the opening to the outside world, and the instituting of reform.

(Zhuang Youfeng), vice president of the school, made a report at the meeting, entitled "Inherit and Carry Forward the Party School's Fine Tradition, Create a New Situation in the Work of the School."

The party school administrative committee, under the provincial party committee, presented certificates of honor to 62 veteran comrades, who had worked at the school, or dedicated themselves to the party's educational undertaking over a long period.

Gao Hu, member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee and president of the school, spoke. He said: The task of the party school is to train party and government leading cadres at various levels, as well as the third echelon. The school should attach great importance to education in party spirit, discipline, and style among its students, enabling them to become capable personnel, with strong party spirit, good style, and both political integrity and ability. He called on all comrades studying and working at the party school to strive to imbue the school with the special characteristics of Fujian.

CSO: 4005/1141

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG'S WANG FANG ADDRESSES ADVANCED CADRES

OW050857 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Excerpts] To mark the 64th anniversary of the founding of the CPC, the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee held a forum of the representatives of Zhejiang's advanced party branches and party members on 26-28 June. Attending the forum were 12 representatives of advanced party branches and 22 representatives of fine party members from all places and fronts in Zhejiang. Heads of organization branches of all city and prefectural party committees' organization departments also attended.

Comrade Shen Guifang, standing committee member and head of the organization department of the provincial party committee, presided over, and spoke at, the forum. Wang Fang, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Chen Zuolin, secretary of the provincial discipline inspection committee, were present.

Comrade Wang Fang made an important speech, entitled "Deepen Education in Ideals and Discipline, Strive To Strengthen the Party's Ideological Construction." Over 500 responsible comrades of the provincial departments, committees, and offices, and the party groups and committees of the provincial bureaus listened to Comrade Wang Fang's speech, together with the representatives.

Comrade Wang Fang pointed out: Education in ideals and discipline is an urgent, and important, task in the party's current ideological construction. All party organizations must pay great attention to it, and firmly and systematically grasp this task.

The representatives warmly discussed Comrade Wang Fang's speech, and exchanged good ideas, experiences, and work style. They pointed out: It is necessary to firmly foster the communist ideal, bear in mind the aim of wholeheartedly serving the people, guard against arrogance and rashness, work hard, and strive for our due contribution to making the country rich and powerful, and the people prosperous.

CSO: 4005/1141

EAST REGION

MEASURES FOR CARRYING OUT REFORM IN TEACHING METHODS PROPOSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 2 Apr 85 p 2

[Article by Yao Ding /T202 6928]: "Shanghai Institute of Education Puts Forward Proposals for Reforming Teaching Methods"

[Text] In order to make clearer the direction of serving the secondary schools and to study how to carry out a reform in teaching methods in the new situation, the Shanghai Institute of Education spent more than 2 months during the last semester to conduct an investigation on education. On the basis of conditions given and suggestions made by education bureau directors and middle-school masters of the various districts and counties, they put forward the following proposals for carrying out a reform in teaching methods.

I. Adopt a Variety of Forms To Run Schools, Speed up Training of Middle-school Teachers in Suburban Counties

Approximately more than 40 percent of teachers in suburban middle schools are not qualified because they lack records of formal schooling in either regular or professional schools. The conditions of the Shanghai Institute of Education have limited the number of teachers in the various counties who can be released from work to participate in classes of advanced studies every year. For this reason, it has been decided that a variety of measures must be adopted to run schools: (1) In enrolling new students to classes for those who are released from work, attention must be paid to take care of teachers in distant suburbs. (2) The initiative of schools for suburban county teachers to pursue advanced studies should be brought into play and these classes should be jointly run. (3) Conditions in suburban counties should be used to set up training centers. (4) Independent study examinations should be further propagated and carried out. In addition to the existing specialized courses of both Chinese and English, independent study examinations must also be applied to the specialized course of mathematics.

II. Develop Post-university Education for Middle-school Teachers and Go One Step Further To Improve the Professional Ability of Middle-school Teachers

Approximately more than 80 percent of the middle-school teachers in urban districts have records of formal schooling in either regular or professional schools. In some middle schools, the ratio has even reached 100 percent.

However, teachers in general are ill informed. They are ignorant of new knowledge and of the theory of education. And such a situation has already impaired the improvement of the levels of teaching and study. Judged by the requirement of training teachers for cultivating capable personnel for use in the 1990's, the task of going one step further to train middle-school teachers is very urgent. At present, actions which are about to be started include: (1) Setting up classes of advanced studies in special subjects for teachers who have already had records of formal schooling in either regular or professional schools. This practice can first be carried out as an experiment and later be gradually expanded. (2) Offering lectures on special subjects of one kind or another to let them know about information on the new trends, new theories and new technologies in the various fields of learning both at home and abroad. (3) Conducting rotational training classes for middle-school teaching and research group leaders to introduce them to the new knowledge, the trend of educational reform and the experiences gained in the work of teaching and research groups for the purpose of improving their abilities in conducting teaching studies and in teaching administration. (4) Making preparations for setting up data centers to compile reference materials for the use of middle-school teachers and to render consultative services in matters associated with teaching and study.

III. Revise Existing Teaching Plans of Both Regular and Professional Schools and Add Applied Curricula in Order To Adapt to the Needs in the Reform of the Structure of Secondary Education

At present, owing to the fact of the shortage of teachers, labor and technological courses in middle schools cannot be offered under the unified plan and it is difficult to carry out extracurricular activities; in particular, there is a shortage of teachers required to guide scientific and technological activities. Along with the improvement of the third industry and the reform of the structure of the secondary education, a large number of vocational middle schools will emerge. In order to meet the needs in the change of requirements in cultivating qualified teachers, the Shanghai Institute of Education will add certain applied courses such as computers, mechanical drawing, correspondence and filing, economic law, consumer mathematics, administrative mathematics, nutrition and so forth to the teaching plans designed for middle-school teachers to engage in advanced studies so as to cultivate them to become teachers who are expert in one thing and good at many and are able to work in many different capacities. Hereafter, the proportion of professional education will become greater and greater and the Shanghai Institute of Education will, on the basis of its own conditions and possibilities, take up part of the task of teacher training. Special courses such as secretarial work, statistics, tourism and gardening will be first offered in this semester. In addition, attention will also be paid to the improvement of the level of teachers who are engaged in moral education work in middle schools, preparations will be made for offering special courses for team cadres and rotational classes will be conducted for teachers who are in charge of individual classes.

9560

CSO: 4005/969

EAST REGION

LIX XIANNIAN ARRIVES IN VANCOUVER FOR STATE VISIT

OW120624 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0223 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Reported by Zhu Xhixiang and Xiong Changyi]

[Text] Vancouver, 11 Jul (XINHUA) -- On his way to Ottawa to pay a state visit to Canada at the invitation of Canadian Governor General Jeanne Sauve, President of the People's Republic of China Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei arrived in Vancouver by special plane at 1015 local time (Beijing time 0115, the early morning hours of 12 July).

It is a bright sunshiny day. The flags of China and Canada flutter at Vancouver International Airport. There is a red carpet on the parking apron at the airport. When President Li alighted from the plane, high-ranking Canadian officials headed by Canadian Transportation Minister Mazankowski stepped forward to warmly greet him.

Chinese Ambassador to Canada Yu Zhan, Consul General in Vancouver Huang Yangzhao, and the representative of the local overseas Chinese and Chinese students were also at the airport to greet President Li and his entourage. Those who greeted President Li and his entourage at the airport held banners with slogans saying: "Warmly welcome President Li to visit Canada." They cheered "Hello, President Li." President Li cheerfully replied: "Hello." Representatives of the Chinese students, workers of the Chinese Consulate General, and children from the local Chinese communities presented flowers to President Li and his wife.

Arriving on the same plane was President Li's entourage including Vice Premier Li Peng, State Councillor Ji Pengfei, and member of the NPC Standing Committee Wang Zhaoguo.

Vancouver is located on Canada's west coast. Flanked by mountains and rivers, the city is full of high-rise buildings. The waters of its port are clear and blue. Vancouver is Western Canada's largest industrial, commercial, financial, scientific and technological, and cultural center as well as a major port. Vancouver and China have maintained traditional friendship. As early as a century ago, there were Chinese who had crossed the vast ocean to come to Vancouver to reclaim

wasteland, fell trees, and repair and build railways. Dr Sun Yat Sen, pioneer of China's democratic revolution, came to Vancouver three times to participate in various revolutionary activities. Great internationalist fighter Bethune left here via sea to go to China's frontier to resist Japanese aggression. Vancouver and China's Guangzhou have become sister cities.

President Li and his entourage will stay here for 3 days to tour the various points of interest.

CSO: 4000/309

EAST REGION

SHANDONG PROVINCIAL PROCURATORATE WORK REPORT

SK180426 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jun 85 p 2

[Report by Li Huimin, chief procurator of the Shandong Provincial People's Procuratorate, at the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress on 29 May -- place not stated]

[Text] Li Huimin, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate, delivered a report on the work of the provincial People's Procuratorate to the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress on 29 May.

Chief Procurator Li Huimin said: Since the second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, people's procuratorates at all levels across the province have conscientiously implemented the new constitution; resolutely implemented the law and policies; closely focused on the four socialist modernizations and the reform of the economic structure to continue carrying out the struggle against serious criminal offenders and serious economic activities; comprehensively conducted procuratorial work; and actively made contributions to safeguarding socialist democracy and legality, to realizing a fundamental turn for the better in social order, and to ensuring a smooth progress of economic construction and economic restructuring.

Chief Procurator Li Humin said: In the course of conducting the struggle against criminal activities, procuratorial organs at all levels continued to resolutely implement the principle of "seriously and rapidly catching the whole lot in a dragnet" in accordance with the law; and aimed their attack at murderers, rapists, robbers, bomb planters, serious thieves, serious hooligans, and serious criminal offenders who abducted and sold the population. In conducting the struggle, procuratorial organs cooperated with public security organs and courts, conditioned one another, and persistently handled affairs in accordance with the law so that the pace of handling cases was accelerated and the quality of handling cases was upgraded. While strictly dealing blows to these criminals, procuratorial organs at all levels across the province conscientiously implemented the principle of tackling problems comprehensively; persistently and simultaneously attended to "attack, transformation, precaution, and education;" and prevented and reduced criminal activities.

Chief Procurator Li Huimin said: While strictly dealing blows to criminal offenders, procuratorial organs at all levels across the province continuously attached primary importance to dealing blows to economic criminal activities, further strengthened the work of checking economic criminal activities, and focused on striking blows at those who took advantage of reforms to engage in corruption and accept bribes, to engage in smuggling, speculation, and swindle; to steal and evade taxes; to steal state and collective property; and to damage the legal rights of specialized households integrated economic operations. Serious economic criminal activities exist at present and a tendency toward remarkably rampant economic criminal activities has emerged in many localities. In particular, some state personnel take advantage of conducting reforms to engage in illegal criminal activities. Some take advantage of their functions to fraudulently purchase state materials in short supply and resell them at a profit and to set up various types of companies to illegally buy up materials in great demand in order to reap staggering profits. Some engage in corruption and stealing, and ask for and accept bribes. The amount of money that they illegally gained will astonish us. Thus, we will never slacken our guard against the struggle against serious economic criminal activities. We should consciously enhance our leadership to thoroughly, sustainedly, and solidly conduct the struggle. In particular, we must seriously and strictly deal blows to serious economic criminals who damage the reform of the economic structure, never be soft on them in order to safeguard and promote a smooth progress of the economic restructuring and the economic construction.

Chief Procurator Li Huimin said: Enhancing the construction of the ranks of cadres and policemen is an organizational guarantee for achieving procuratorial work. We must continue to organize the broad masses of cadres and policemen to deeply study and implement the decision set forth at the 3rd plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee, persist in the four basic principles, and consciously serve the general tasks and goals of the four socialist modernizations. In accordance with the rules in the constitution and the law, procuratorial organs should carry into full play their functions of supervising legal work. We should persistently and unswervingly implement the principle of seriously and rapidly punishing criminals in accordance with the law, closely cooperate with relevant departments, and never be slack in ceaselessly attending to the struggle against criminal offenders. We should consciously strengthen the work of checking economic criminal activities; strictly handle affairs in line with the law, deal blows to criminal offenders steadily, correctly, and firmly strive to improve public security; and ensure smooth progress in economic restructuring and economic construction.

CSO: 4000/309

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

ANHUI'S 1ST POLITICAL COMMISSAR DEATH--Comrade Feng Jun, member of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, secretary of the Bengbu City CPC Committee, and first political commissar of the Bengbu Military Subdistrict, failed to respond to medical treatment for cancer and died in Bengbu at 0540 on 22 June 1985. He was 52. Huang Huang, Wang Yuzhao, Shi Junjie, Lu Rongjiang, Xu Leyi, and other responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government visited Comrade Feng Jun at the hospital during his hospitalization. Also among those who visited him at the hospital included Jin Zhaodian, responsible comrade for an inspection group from the CPC Central Committee's Party Rectification Guidance Commission, and Comrade Zhao Peigen, deputy secretary general of the provincial CPC committee. Wang Yuzhao, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor of Anhui; deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC committee Shi Junjie and Lu Rongjiang; and Yuan Zhen, chairman of the provincial advisory commission, traveled to Bengbu from Hefei on 22 June to mourn Comrade Feng Jun's death. [Excerpts] [Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jun 85 p 3 OW]

MISSIONARY GRADUATES--Nanjing, 5 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--The first batch of 95 graduates of the Jinling Union Theological Institute since its resumption graduated from the institute in late June. They will go to Christian churches in all parts of the country to do missionary work. The Jinling Union Theological Institute was founded in 1952. It was then the country's only institute of higher learning devoted to religious studies. It was closed down twice, in 1957 and 1966 respectively. In March 1981, it resumed classes. At present, it offers a postgraduate course, an undergraduate course, and a special course with a total enrolment of 183 (of whom 113 are men students, and 70 are women students). The average age of the students is 22. They are from 27 provinces, cities, and autonomous regions of the country. Of the 95 graduates, 5 are graduates of its postgraduate course, 39 are graduates of its undergraduate course, and 51 are graduates of its special course. At a graduation ceremony held on the morning of 29 June, the institute offered an elaborate religious ceremony. Ding Guangxun, chairman of the Three Self Patriotic Movement Committee of Protestant Churches of China, president of the Christian Council of China, and president of the institute, presented graduation certificates to the graduates and delivered a speech. [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0941 GMT 5 Jul 85 HK]

HUANG ZEFU MEMORIAL SERVICE--A ceremony to bid farewell to the remains of Comrade Huang Zefu, an outstanding member of the CPC and former director of the Logistics Department of the Anhui Provincial Military District, was held in Hefei on the morning of 16 June 1985. Wreaths were presented by the Nanjing Military Region; the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee; the provincial government; the party committee of the provincial military district; the PLA 84810 unit; the general office of the provincial government; the judicial, political, and logistics organs under the provincial military district; the people's congress in Hefei City; and the country CPC committee and people's government in Jinzhai County; and by Wei Guoqing, Zhang Xianye, Wang Jingmin, Zhou Chunlin, Lin Weixian, Wu Huaduo, Teng Haiqing, Du Shaoshan, Wu Lanting, Jiu Dehe, Zhang Linyuan, Guo Shengkun, Wang Shaocheng, Yan Ping, Wang Kaigui and Xue Ruiyang. Attending the ceremony were Wang Guangyu, Li Pingzhang, Ma Zhangyan, Hu Tan, Zheng Rui, Shao Ming, Zheng Jiaqi, and Xiong Yukun. [Excerpt] [Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jun 85 [no page given] OW]

JIANGXI'S ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS--Today 50,078 students of our province sat for the 1985 national unified entrance examination for regular institutes of higher learning at 112 examination sites, with a total of 1,844 examination rooms. Wan Shaofen, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, Vice Governor (Chen Guisun), Nanchang City Mayor (Wang Wencai), and responsible persons of the provincial educational department and the city education bureau visited the examination sites at No 2 Nanchang Middle School and Nanchang [word indistinct]. While visiting the examination rooms, Wan Shaofen extended greetings to the proctors. She hoped that all examination sites would care for the health of the students, supply them with tea, and provide them with other services. Proctors should remind the students not to become flurried, take the examination calmly, and check their answers carefully to establish a good practice and have good results. Wan Shaofen also said that the road to become a useful person is very long. It is hoped that educational departments would do a good job in conducting ideological work among the students and their parents, and journalistic departments should do propaganda work wekk. [Text] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jul 85 OW]

JIANGXI LABOR SERVICE EXHIBIT--Wan Shaofen, secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, visited an exhibition of various items produced by the Jiangxi Provincial Labor Service Company this morning. After the visit, Wan Shaofen said: Labor service companies in this province's various localities have made good achievements in promoting the economy and providing jobs for young people. They form an important component part of Jiangxi's economy. Comrade Bai Dongcai also visited the exhibition. Liu Fangren and Xu Qin, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC committee; Wang Zhaorong and Pei Dean, Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC committee; and Yang Yongeng, Shen Hanqing and Lu Liang, vice chairmen of the Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee this morning gladly visited and inspected all exhibition items together with Comrade Wan Shaofen. [Excerpts] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jul 85 OW]

TAIWAN NOVEL ADAPTED TO TV--Nanjing, July 2 (XINHUA) -- A television play adapted from a novel by Bai Xianrong, a Taiwan writer, has been completed by the Jiangsu Province branch of the China Film Association and the province's television art commission. "The Blood-Red Azalea" depicts the nostalgia of those who went to Taiwan in 1949 from the mainland through the tragedy of a retired old Kuomintang soldier. The writer is a son of Kuomintang General Bi Congxi. [Text]
[Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 2 Jul 85]

SHANGHAI TEACHERS UNIVERSITY--Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Shanghai City CPC Committee, Deputy Secretaries Jiang Zemin and Huang Ju, and other leaders of the city CPC committee, city government, and city education commission visited the Huadong Teachers University in Shanghai this morning to conduct investigation and research. President Yuan Yunkai briefed the city leaders on the university's work and its tentative plan for implementing the CPC Central Committee's decision on educational reform. Comrade Rui Xingwen asked about the ideology of the faculty and students, the source of teaching materials of the new disciplines, and other questions. He said that teachers are trainer of personnel. The party highly values teachers and they are respected by the whole people and society. Lastly, the city leaders visited relevant disciplines and laboratories of the university. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jul 85 OW]

ZHEJIANG POETRY RECITAL--A mammoth youth musical and poetry recital, with the theme "Boat of Ideals," was held at the Hangzhou Theater yesterday afternoon. Luo Dong, member of the Standing Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, announced the prize-winners at the meeting. Present at the meeting were Wang Jiayang, chairman of the Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee; and Shang Jingcai, vice chairman of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. [Excerpts]
[Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jun 85 p 1 OW]

JIANGSU'S SPARE-TIME UNIVERSITY--The spare time university for provincial-level office cadres held its first graduation ceremony on the morning of 3 July. Responsible comrades from the provincial CPC committee and government, including Gu Xiulian, Sun Han, and Ling Qihong, attended. Gu Xiulian delivered a speech. The spare-time university for provincial-level office cadres now has four specialities--Chinese language, secretariat training, law, and industrial economic management--with a total enrollment of more than 600. The present 245 graduates, majoring in Chinese language and industrial economic management, are the first group of provincial organization personnel with college education, trained by these organizations themselves. While persevering in their work, they have studied hard, overcome every difficulty, and finally achieved their goal. According to incomplete statistics, 11 of them have published 38 science and technology articles and literary works in newspapers and journals at and above provincial level, and have written, and published, 11 books. [Text] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Jul 85 OW]

JIANGSU PARTY SCHOOL GRADUATION--The Party School of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee held a grand graduation ceremony for its eighth training and theoretical classes this morning. Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Comrade Sun Han, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and president of the school, attended and spoke at the ceremony. The training and theoretical classes of the party school graduated 188 students this year. They are the school's first graduates since the regularization of party school education has been implemented. Over the past 2 years, the students have systematically studied basic as well as advanced courses of Marxism and mastered the necessary basic knowledge for a leading party and government cadre or a theoretical propaganda cadre. While in school, they carried out investigation and study about Jiangsu's actual situation and thus enhanced their ability to analyze and solve problems. [Text] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jul 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/1141

SOUTHWEST REGION

DEMobilized PLA PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT CENTER ESTABLISHED IN CHENGDU

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 85 p 4

[Article by reporters Zhang Weixin /1728 4850 6580/ and Chen Baoqian /7115 0202 0467/: "Chengdu Military-local Cooperative Dual-purpose Qualified-personnel Development Center Makes Training, Examination and Planning for Demobilized Army Cadres 'A Coordinated Process'"]

[Text] The Chengdu municipal government's personnel departments and certain PLA units in the Chengdu Military Region have jointly set up a military-local dual-purpose qualified-personnel development center, have used the method of "a coordinated process" and have trained, examined and planned for demobilized army cadres. Leading comrades of the Chengdu Military Region, Sichuan Province and Chengdu City think that this has been a useful attempt to reform the method of planning for and has provided experience in the directional training of demobilized cadres.

Since the "center" was established in October 1984, it has in succession admitted two groups with a total of 75 students. Of the present group of 35 people who have completed the course and received "enterprise management cadre course completion certificates," 17 have been contracted by the local area and have assumed the offices of manager, assistant manager, factory director, assistant factory director and shop foreman. The demobilized cadres cheerfully said that they have learned economic construction skills at the "center," found new scope for their abilities and changed the problem of being back home into an asset. Local business units think that demobilized cadres who are examined and advertised for can be planned for more smoothly and used more easily than directly assigned ones.

The "center's" principal characteristic is that it has unified and formed "a coordinated process" of the three links of training, examining and planning which were separate in the past, and it has made the training process the process of examining and planning. During the study period, if a student is taken a fancy to by a certain enterprise, if the army is willing to release him and if he wants to go, he can sign a contract and be issued a letter of appointment. This method facilitates the training and discovery of "superior workers" and encourages cadres to study well and make progress.

The goal of the training is to help army cadres change from qualified military management-type personnel into qualified economic management-type personnel. Each training period is a half-year and is divided into the two stages of theoretical study and factory practice. The personnel are then assigned to related factories and enterprises to assume the posts of factory director, manager, shop foreman or "assistant" to administrative or technical offices. They first join a regular shift or class to study and then make a gradual transition to participating in directing and managing production.

Examination has been changed from judging people purely by "fixed records" to investigating their real ability and learning. When their training is finished, the municipal personnel department, the army's demobilized soldier planning office and the concerned local personnel must join in comprehensively investigating them and organizing thesis defenses for some. Those who qualify in examinations are issued course completion certificates.

There are three planning methods: employment advertisement, exchange recommendation and self-accommodation (i.e., whereby the "center"-established factory school makes its own plans).

This method of training and planning for demobilized cadres has been suited to the local personnel system reform, has simplified planning procedures, has conformed to the aspirations of the masses of cadres who hope for rational planning when demobilized and has satisfied localities, the army and cadres.

12267

CSO: 4005/988

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE WORK REPORT

SK160251 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 85 p 1

[Report on the work of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered by Bai Hua, vice chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, at the 3d session of the 10th Municipal People's Congress on 28 April]

[Text] The 3d session of the 10th Municipal People's Congress held its third meeting at the municipal People's Assembly Hall on the afternoon of 28 April.

Executive chairman of the 28 April meeting were Zhang Huaisan [1728 3232 0005], Chen Bing [7115 0393], Fan Quan [5400 2938], Yang Tianshou [2799 1131 0649], Liao Canhui [1394 3503 6540], Wang Jiaxiang [3769 0857 4382], Zhu Liangcheng [2612 5328 2052], Sun Zhiqiang [1327 1807 1730], Li Qiurong (female) [2621 4428 2837], Yang Xiaopeng [2799 5135 1756], Zhang Chun [1728 2797], Zhang Yuhe [1728 3768 0735], Zhang Shusen [1728 2885 2773], Zhang Delin [1728 1795 2651], Zhou Xinghua [0719 5281 5478], Ge Tonghuan [5514 0681 2970], Dong Jianhua [5516 1696 5478], Xie Jinsheng [6043 6855 5116], and Teng Weizao [3326 4850 5679].

The meeting was presided over by Fan Quan.

The meeting listened to "a report on the work of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee," delivered by vice chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee Bai Hua [4101 2901], entrusted by the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; "a report on the work of the municipal Higher People's Court," delivered by president of the municipal Higher People's Court Wang Yongchen [3768 3057 5256]; and "a report on the work of the municipal People's Procuratorate," delivered by chief procurator of the municipal People's Procuratorate Liang Guoqing [2733 0748 1987].

The report on the work of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee pointed out: Since the 2d session of the 10th municipal People's Congress, the Standing Committee has enthusiastically played its role as a local organ of state power in developing our region's socialist modernization, in accordance with the tasks and the functions stipulated by the constitution

and the law. Standing Committee members enthusiastically explored ways in the course of practice. In the course of reforms, they made efforts to make progress. As a result, their guiding ideology is becoming clear and definite and their ways of conducting work are being extended day after day. Standing Committee members conscientiously studied and discussed the "CPC Central Committee's Decision on the Reform of the Economic Structure" and Chairman Peng Zhen's important speeches on strengthening the Standing Committee work made in the past few years, and gradually enhanced their understanding of the People's Congress Standing Committee's character, tasks, and functions. They further understood that strengthening the Standing Committee work was a major measure for enhancing socialist democracy and the legal system, a major link for relying on both policies and legal systems to manage the country, and an important content of establishing socialism with Chinese characteristics; and that the Standing Committee work must submit to and serve the state's general tasks and general goals, and must be carried out closely in line with the reform of the economic structure and the open door policy. In line with the above-mentioned guiding ideology, in the past year, the Standing Committee enthusiastically strengthened local legislation; supervised the implementation of the Constitution, laws, and regulations; discussed and determined the municipality's major affairs; and established contacts with deputies. With a focus on developing the socialist material and spiritual civilizations, the Standing Committee planned and emphatically listened to reports of the government and relevant departments, strengthened supervision over the work of the state administrative organs, discussed and determined the municipality's major affairs, and promoted the development of our municipality's economic structure, open door policy, and urban construction.

The report said: In the past year, certain achievements and progress were made in the work of the Standing Committee. At the same time, we clearly understand that weaknesses and problems in the Standing Committee work still exist. For instance, the Standing Committee has not done enough in supervising the work of the state administrative organs, judicial organs, and procuratorial organs, and in the implementation of the law. Efforts must be made to further strengthen the work in these regards. The Standing Committee has not done enough in systematically disseminating the Constitution and the law, lack experiences in establishing contacts with deputies, and has not done enough in conducting investigations and studies. Conscientious efforts must be made to improve the work in these regards.

The report finally said: So far, the Standing Committee work is still in a transitional period from principally relying on the policies to relying on both policies and legal systems in managing the country. In order to meet the demands of the development of the new situation, we should take the Constitution as a criterion to submit to and serve the central task of the socialist modernization, to strengthen local legislation work, especially to accelerate the formulation of local economic regulations, to strengthen the supervision over the law and the work, to promote the reform of the economic structure and the implementation of the policy on opening to internal cooperations and outside places, and to promote the urban planning,

construction, and management. We should be keen to make progress, deeply conduct investigations and studies, conscientiously sum up experiences, strengthen self-construction, carry out into full play the role as a local organ of state power, and make efforts to develop socialist democracy, perfect socialist legal system, and built Tianjin Municipality into a socialist modern city.

CSO: 4005/1169

NORTH REGION

HEBEI: THIRD SESSION OF SIXTH PEOPLE'S CONGRESS OPENS 19 JUN

SK051127 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jun 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The third session of the Sixth Hebei Provincial People's Congress ceremoniously opened in Shijiazhuang City at 0900 on 19 June.

Seated in the front row on the rostrum were executive members of the presidium, including Liu Bingyan [0491 4426 1750], Sun Guozhi [1327 0748 3112], Yue Zongtai [1471 1350 3141], Zhang Zhenchuan [1728 2182 1557], Pan Chengxiao [3382 2110 1321], Ge Qi [5514 0796], Liu Ying [0491 5391], Zhao Zhuoyun [6392 0587 0061], Wang Yu [3769 3768], Han Qimin [7281 0796 3046], Du Benjie [6757 2609 3381], Ding Tingxin [0002 1694 7451] and Wang Youhou [3769 1635 6540]. Also seated on the rostrum were responsible persons of the provincial CPC committee, the Provincial People's Government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Zhang Shuguang [1728 2562 0342], Xie Feng [6943 1496], Yin Zhe [1438 0772], Li Feng [2621 6912], Fei Guozhu [6316 0748 2691], Lu Chuanzan [0712 0278 6363], Qu Weizhen [2575 4850 6966], Bai Shi [4101 4258], Wang Zuwu [3769 4371 2976], Guo Zhi [6753 1807], Du Jingyi [2629 4552 0001], and Hong Yi [3163 3015].

At 0900, the congress session opened amid the majestic national anthem. Liu Bingyan, executive member of the presidium and chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, presided over the session. Governor Zhang Shuguang first delivered the government work report to the congress session.

On the afternoon of 19 June, Cao Jinzhang [2580 6855 4545], vice chairman of the provincial Planning Commission, delivered to the session a draft report on the plan for the 1985 provincial economic and social development. Meanwhile, Zhou Guoqing [0719 0748 0615], director of the provincial final accounts and the draft 1985 financial budget.

Attending the session held on 19 June as observers were members of the provincial CPPCC Committee who were participating in the third session of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee.

Also attending the session as observers were responsible persons of various departments and commissions under the provincial CPC Committee, various organs under the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, various pertinent departments under the provincial People's Government, and various democratic parties and mass organizations.

From 20 June, the session will examine and discuss the three reports mentioned above in groups.

CSO: 4005/1169

NORTH REGION

JPRS-CPS-85-077
6 August 1985

HEBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS 23 JUN

SK061245 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] The third meeting of the third session of the six provincial People's Congress opened on the morning of 23 June. Yu Zongtai [1471 1350 3141], executive chairman of the session's presidium, presided over the meeting.

The meeting heard the reports given by Liu Bingyan [0491 4426 1750], chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, with regard to the Standing Committee work; by Zhang Pingdong [1728 1456 2639], president of the provincial Higher People's Court, with regard to the court's work; and by Liu Zhiqi [0491 1807 0796], chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate, with regard to the procuratorate's work.

The meeting approved the resolutions concerning the resignation submitted by Liu Bingyan, chairman of the sixth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; by Ge Qi [5514 0796], Zhao Zhuoyun [6392 0587 0061], and Ding Tingxin [0002 1694 7451], vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and by Wang Yun [3769 0061], Li Yaosan [2621 5069 0005], Song Xinru(f) [1345 2946 1172], Zhang Zhenhua [1728 2182 5478], Zheng Houan [6774 0624 1344], and Zhao Bu [6392 0592], Standing Committee members of the provincial People's Congress, as well as the resignations submitted by Guo Zhi [6753 1807] and Du Jingyi [2629 4552 0001], vice governors of the province.

The meeting also approved the electoral measures for the supplementary posts of chairman and vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and of vice governor of the provincial People's Government.

The meeting also approved the namelist of the general supervisor and supervisors by electoral vote for the supplementary posts of chairman, vice chairmen, and vice governors.

Attending the meeting were other executive chairmen of the sessions' presidium, including Zhang Zhenchuan [1728 2182 1557], Pan Chengxiao [3382 2110 1321], Han Qimin(f) [7281 0796 3046], Du Benjie [6757 2609 3381], Ding Tingxin [0002 1694 7451], Wang Kedong [3769 0344 2639], Wang Xuemin [3769 1331 3046], Wang Chunxiang [3769 2504 4382], Ping Yijie [1627 5030 2638], Li Xing [2621 5281], Li Huazhou [2621 5478 0719], Li Yongjin [2621 3057 6651], and Zhang Runshen [1728 3387 6500].

CSO: 4005/1169

NORTH REGION

HEBEI HOLDS FIRST CONFERENCE FOR SELF-EMPLOYED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporters Yun Fei [0061 7378] and Li Ying [0500 5391]:
"Our Province Convenes First Representative Conference of Self-Employed
Laborers; Elections Have Produced Members for First Committee for Provincial
Self-Employed Laborers' Association"]

[Text] Our province's first representative conference for self-employed laborers was held in the provincial capital from 20 to 22 May. This conference is a distinguished gathering of self-employed laborers, unprecedented in our province since the founding of the PRC and is a major event in the political and economic lives of self-employed laborers throughout the province. During the conference, after deliberation and consultation among more than 200 representatives, elections produced members for the first committee for the provincial Self-Employed Laborers' Association; a constitution and related documents were adopted. Elections at the committee's first meeting produced a chairman, a vice-chairman, a secretary-general and a deputy secretary-general.

Vice-governor Hong Yi, [3163 3015] representing the provincial CPC committee and provincial government, spoke at the meeting. He said that our country's "constitution" stipulates that "within the limits prescribed by law, the individual economy of self-employed laborers in cities and towns is a complement to the socialist public ownership economy. The state protects the legitimate rights and interests of the individual economy." The development of the individual economy is necessary for socialist construction, is an objective requirement that the production relations must suit the development law of productive forces and is a long term policy of the party and the state. Because of "leftist" policies in the past, the individual economy was treated as a "capitalist thing" and was on the verge of extinction. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party and state have brought order out of chaos, have rehabilitated the individual economy and given it the political standing it deserves. Under the inspiration of the party's policies, individual industry and commerce have developed rather rapidly in our province.

Comrade Hong Yi said that all self-employed individuals must conscientiously maintain a socialist orientation, abide by state policies and decrees and to a still better job of serving the consumer. In the last few years, the broad mass of self-employed industrialists and merchants in our province's cities and towns have contributed conveniences for the people's livelihood and to the four modernizations and this is something which should be affirmed. But it must be realized too that some management and production problems still exist among certain self-employed industrialists and merchants. Some offer products of inferior quality and there are such examples as resorting to miscellaneous shams, giving an inch less and weighing short on the scales, sale of foodstuffs that are rotten or unclean, illegal purchase of commodities in short supply and then selling at high prices, buying and reselling for profit, tax evasion and some even engage in speculating and cheating, etc.; all these activities deviate both from a socialist managerial orientation and from professional morality and not only have they harmed the interests of the state and consumer but the reputation of self-employed industrialists and merchants. Comrade Hong Yi pointed out four rules of conduct that ought to be commonly observed: first, to take the initiative in working diligently for prosperity, engage in good management and administration, make profits that are legitimate and do not engage in illegal management, harmful to the state and the people. Second, we must lead the way in adhering to the policies and laws of the state. The state has prescribed all of what is and what is not permitted and we must learn, understand and obey the law and become models for observing discipline and for abiding by the law. The state protects the appropriate management and legitimate rights and interests of the self-employed industrialists and merchants. The self-employed industrialists and merchants ought to, in accord with state regulations, honestly report their managerial situation, pay taxes in compliance with the law and should not delay or be evasive with their tax payments. Fourth, we must set an example in observing professional morality and absolutely must not harm interests of the consumer.

Comrade Hong Yi said that the Self-Employed Laborer's Association is a bridge which links self-employed laborers with the party and government. Government organizations at all levels and administrative departments in industry and commerce must show concern for and pay attention to the work of the Self-Employed Laborer's Association, strengthen leadership, encourage and support it to work in an independent and responsible manner.

12917

CSO: 4005/942

NORTH REGION

SHANXI FIFTH PARTY CONGRESS OPENS 29 JUN

HK110153 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jun 85 p 1

[Report: "Fifth Shanxi Provincial Party Congress Solemnly Opens"]

[Excerpts] The fifth Shanxi provincial CPC Congress solemnly opened in Taiyuan on 29 June.

The executive chairmen seated in the front of the presidium were Li Ligong, Wang Senhao, Wang Jiangong, Bai Qingcai, Lu Jianxun, Zhang Changzhen, Wu Dacai, Zhang Guangyou, Wang Maolin, Zhang Weiqing, Zhang Bangying, Wang Kewen, Ruan Bosheng, and Li Xiuren.

On behalf of the fourth Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, Comrade Li Ligong delivered a work report entitled "Be Keen on Reform, Unite To Forge Ahead, and Invigorate Shanxi." The report was in five parts: 1) From bringing order out of chaos to creating a new situation in socialist modernization. 2) Centering on the party's general goal, promote the socialist construction in our province in a sustained way. 3) Provide careful guidance, be sure of victory, and strive to fulfill the task of reforming the economic structure. 4) Strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization and put socialist democracy and legal system on a sound basis. 5) Do a good job in building the party and give play to the party's core role in leading socialist modernization.

This report was enthusiastically applauded by the delegates.

CSO: 4005/1169

NORTH REGION

HEBEI PROVINCIAL CPPCC SESSION CONCLUDES 23 JUN

SK080348 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jun 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The third session of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee successfully concluded this morning after a 7-day session during which all the items on the agenda were fulfilled satisfactorily.

Yin Zhe [1438 0772], chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the closing ceremony. Attending were Xing Chongzhi [6717 1504 2535], secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Zhang Shuguang [1728 2562 0342], deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and vice governor of the province; Xie Feng [6043 1496], deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Yang Zejiang [2799 3419 3068], chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Fei Guozhu [6316 0748 2691], political commissar of the provincial Military District; Lu Chuanzan [0712 0278 6363], Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee; and Wu Qingcheng [0702 1987 6134], vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. They extended congratulations on the successful conclusion of the session.

Present at today's session were 507 members. They unanimously elected, by a show of hands, Xu Chunxing [1776 4783 1840], and Du Jingyi [2629 4552 0001] as additional vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee. After the election, the newly elected vice chairmen took places on the rostrum amid warm applause. Prior to the election, Comrade Yin Zhe explained to the participants that Comrades Jia Qiyun [6328 0796 0336], Lu Zhiguo [7120 3112 0748], and Xu Ruilin [1776 3843 2651] had requested permission to resign from their posts as member, Standing Committee member, and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee because of their advanced age and in line with the relevant regulations of the central authorities. After this, the session unanimously adopted the "Political Resolution of the Third Session of the Fifth Hebei Provincial CPPCC Committee," the "Resolution on the Standing Committee Work Report of the Third Session of the Fifth Hebei Provincial CPPCC Committee," and the "Report on the Examination of the Motions of the Third Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee Given by the Motions Work Committee of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee." Members submitted 464 motions from the opening of the session to 21 June. These motions will be distributed to relevant departments of the province and various prefectures and cities for study and handling, and those who submitted the motions will be notified of the results in a timely manner.

When all the items of the agenda were fulfilled, Xie Feng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, he first extended heartfelt gratitude to the CPPCC Committee members who, filled with political enthusiasm and the sense of mastery, had put forward many beneficial opinions and suggestions for the province's two civilizations and other undertakings. He also extended warm congratulations on the successful conclusion of the session. Then he expressed four suggestions on how to make the united front work and the CPPCC work successful in the future: First, it is necessary to enhance understanding of the united front work and the CPPCC work. Second, it is necessary to emphasize major points when doing our work, and fully perform the function of the CPPCC as a "bank of talented people for comprehensive purposes." Third, it is necessary to step up implementation of policies, and further arouse the initiative of personages from various circles in participating in the four modernizations. Fourth, it is necessary to extensively carry forward the fine traditions and workstyle of the united front work, and further consolidate and expand the patriotic united front. In conclusion, on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, he encouraged the participants to offer more criticism and suggestions on the province's work.

CSO: 4005/1169

NORTH REGION

HEBEI LEADER INTERVIEWED ON HOW TO IMPROVE INTELLECTUALS' STATUS

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Apr 85 p 1

[Article: "Develop the Spirit of Dealing with Concrete Matters that Relate to Work, Solve Problems in a Down-to-Earth Manner; Responsible Comrade from Provincial Liaison Group for Intellectual Work Responds to Reporter's Questions"]

[Text] Question: At present, what problems still exist in the examination and implementation of the policy for intellectuals in our province?

Answer: Progress in this work is lacking in balance: about 30 percent of the localities and units do it well; about 50 percent have resolved one batch of problems but they are not thorough enough; about 20 percent have done rather poorly, even to the point of just going through the motions. It should be pointed out that the general mood in society for "respecting knowledge and respecting talent" has yet to take hold genuinely and we still have many real problems that require further settlement. For instance, the problem of outstanding intellectuals finding it difficult to enter the party is more conspicuous in units where intellectuals are concentrated; adjustments are necessary for those working at jobs where they cannot apply what they have studied; the issue of refresher training for intellectuals has to be arranged and promptly resolved; personal property taken and housing confiscated and occupied during the "Cultural Revolution" must be resolutely returned, pending further investigation of the situation; "tails" still remain after the redress of various unjust, fabricated and misjudged cases; the living and working conditions for intellectuals also awaits further improvement. These circumstances demonstrate that the work in examining and implementing the policy on intellectuals in our province is still fairly arduous; it is by no means "nearly" done and still less has it been "overdone." We must firmly overcome moods of weariness and slacking off and continue to pay close attention to this work and do it well.

Question: What plans are there for work on implementing policy toward intellectuals this year?

Answer: We must encourage the spirit of dealing with concrete matters relating to work and solve the following problems in a down-to-earth manner. First, we must thoroughly solve the problem regarding the difficulties

outstanding intellectuals face in joining the party. Leadership at all levels must put this matter on their daily work schedule, develop plans and prepare training, maintain standards for party members and foster party members step by step until they mature. We must seize upon typical cases, earnestly do research in areas where intellectuals are concentrated so as to find out what is so "difficult" after all, for outstanding intellectuals to join the party. That way we can resolve and counter such problems. Second, we must basically settle the question of making adjustments for intellectuals in jobs for which they have not studied. Concrete analysis will be done on a case by case basis; if a talented person is proven to be wasted in a unit which refuses to release him, the personnel department of the organization will intervene by taking resolute measures so as to spur a rational flow of qualified personnel. From now on, the phenomenon of not applying what one has learned should not happen again in assignments and work transfers among graduates of colleges, middle schools and specialized schools. Third, we must continue to do a good job in resolving problems left over from history. As for the left-over "tails" concerning cases of injustice, fabrication and misjudgment or cases which implicated relatives and children and yet have not been thoroughly put right, we must enjoin specialists to take charge of and thoroughly resolve them. As for problems concerning personal property confiscated and housing forcibly seized and occupied during the "Cultural Revolution," they too must be earnestly examined and settled. Fourth, we must emphasize refresher training for intellectuals, which needs to be done in concert with cadre training. Fifth, if financial resources allow, with unified planning and consideration for all concerned, we will try our best to do a good turn or two for the intellectuals and help them to gradually improve their working and living conditions.

Question: How can the work on examining the implementation of policies for intellectuals be further improved?

Answer: We must continue to conduct a thoroughgoing education in "respecting knowledge and respecting talent." We need to be adept at using concrete and vivid examples to publicize the important role and function of intellectuals in the four modernizations. We must completely eliminate "leftist" prejudice and remove ideological obstacles. On the basis of unifying ideological understanding, we must stress developing the spirit of dealing with concrete matters relating to work and resolving problems one by one. We need to set up a responsibility system layer upon layer and put it into operation item by item and step by step. As for units and individuals who do well in implementing the policy on intellectuals, we should sum up their experiences promptly, commend and popularize them; those who have not given special attention to implementing the policy on intellectuals for a long time, who refuse doing so, or who continue to discriminate against and suppress intellectuals and are unwilling to make amends will be dealt with sternly.

12917

CSO: 4005/942

NORTH REGION

HEBEI INTRODUCES ANNUAL LEAVE POLICY

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by HEBEI RIBAO reporter Xin Wen [6580 2429]: "Decision by Provincial Government: Annual Leave System to be Tried Out This Year in Party and Government Offices and Institutions"]

[Text] The Hebei Provincial People's Government recently decided that an annual leave system would be tried out in party and government offices and in institutions beginning with fiscal year 1985.

Consequently, the provincial government issued a document which points out that it will try out this system so as "to ensure the health of working personnel in party and government offices and institutions, to maintain vigorous energy and a high degree of work efficiency."

This system provides that all working personnel with positions in party and government offices and institutions who have worked 6 to 15 years will get 10 days annual leave; those who have worked 16 to 30 years will get 15 days; those who have worked 31 or more years will get 20 days. Those who have participated in revolutionary work before the founding of the PRC, those injured in the course of public service and determined disabled, second class, those designated labor heroes at provincial grade or higher, model workers, advanced production (workers), and those who have received commendations from the provincial CPC committee or the provincial government for major inventions, creations, or outstanding contributions, will all receive an additional 5 days, based upon the number of their leave days as stipulated above.

Working personnel in all levels and categories at schools who enjoy summer and winter holidays, according to state regulations, will not receive additional annual leave.

Wages, bonuses and the various welfare payments will remain the same during the annual leave period.

The provincial government requests that each unit should, on condition that they ensure all work tasks are accomplished, do a good job of setting up a unified plan by stages and in groups to provide annual leave for their office personnel.

12917

CSO: 4005/942

NORTH REGION

HEBEI INTENSIFIES CRACK-DOWN ON ECONOMIC CRIMES

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 29 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by reporter Zhang Wenrui /1728 2429 3843/ : "Hebei Provincial CPC Committee Insists on Firmly Grasping the 'Cracking-down on Economic Crimes' in the Process of Reform"]

[Text] The Hebei provincial CPC committee insists that, in the process of reform, the struggle to crack down on serious economic crimes must be carried out. According to statistics, from April 1984 through March of this year, a total of more than 10,680 cases of economic crimes of one kind or another have been placed on file for investigation, an increase of more than 2,150 cases than that of the corresponding period of last year. The accumulation rate of winding up cases has been as high as 95 percent. And breakthroughs have been made in more than 90 percent of the "dead angle" and "dead area" units.

The Hebei provincial CPC committee has kept a cool head in the struggle to crack down on serious economic crimes and has, in its guiding ideology, paid attention to preventing and overcoming benumbed right-deviationist thinking and the tendency to be soft-hearted toward and not to hit hard enough at serious economic criminals. The standing committee of the provincial CPC committee and the standing committee of the provincial discipline inspection commission have convened a number of meetings to study and plan the work of "cracking down on economic crimes." In February of last year, Comrade Gao Yang [7559 2254], first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, pointed out clearly at the meeting of prefectural, municipal and county party committees secretaries convened by the provincial CPC committee that party committees at all levels must conscientiously carry out the work of "cracking down on economic crimes." In April, the provincial CPC committee convened a meeting which was attended by responsible persons of offices in charge of the work of "cracking down on economic crimes" of the various prefectural and municipal party committees and responsible persons of leading groups of the "dead angle" and "dead area" counties (districts), large and medium-size enterprises and units under the provincial government. At the meeting, it demanded that, in carrying out the work of "cracking down on economic crimes," "the first secretary must do it in person, members of the leading party groups must make a concerted effort and individual departments must pay special attention to it" in order to fight a tough battle to break through the 'dead angles' and 'dead areas.'" In July of the same year, the provincial CPC committee, for the purpose of countering the problem of pitting the crack-down on serious economic

criminal activities against reform and enlivening the economy, convened a meeting in time to enhance understanding and unify thinking. Xing Chongzhi [6717 1504 2535], secretary of the provincial CPC committee, stressed at the meeting that it is necessary to do a good job in "cracking down on economic crimes."

In guiding this struggle, leading comrades of the Hebei provincial CPC committee insist on going in depth, giving leadership adapted to different needs, listening constantly to reports of key units and taking an interest in the situation in which typical cases are handled. Being motivated by the leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, responsible comrades of party committees at all levels throughout the province have taken up the responsibility of accomplishing the task in a unit, a department or a case. As a result, things have taken on a new aspect in the building of the responsibility system at all levels which have enabled each level to take care of its own work and the struggle to "crack down on economic crimes" has thus been forcefully promoted.

The Hebei provincial CPC committee has also paid special attention to the building of organs at all levels to take up the responsibility of "cracking down on economic crimes" in order to ensure smooth organizational work in carrying out our struggle. As early as November 1983, the provincial CPC committee demanded explicitly that the organs responsible for "cracking down on economic crimes" be brought into the government establishment. At present, a total of more than 2,600 personnel work full-time to "crack down on economic crimes" throughout Hebei Province.

9560

CSO: 4005/969

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING WORK MEETING EXPOSES NEW MALPRACTICES

SK080554 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] The provincial work meeting on conducting discipline inspection that concluded on 7 July made arrangements concerning implementation of the spirit of the national experience-exchange conference on improving party style and of the speech given by Comrade Chen Yun at the conference concerning acceleration of the pace of creating a fundamental turn for the better in party style throughout the province.

The meeting pointed out: Many party members and cadres do not understand the issue of simultaneously building socialist material and spiritual civilization. At present, there is still a trend of neglecting the construction of spiritual civilization.

The meeting urged the party committees at all levels to bear in mind the actual situation prevailing in the construction of the two civilizations to conduct reeducation among party members and cadres on harboring ideals, abiding by discipline, and stressing traditional merits and legal systems.

In giving basic appraisal to the province's party style, the meeting pointed out: At present, we should concentrate on correcting or eliminating the following malpractices that have cropped up:

1. The party and government organs and their cadres have opened businesses and run enterprises. The spouses and children of leading cadres have opened businesses.
2. Cadres have engaged in illegal purchase and sale of materials in short supply in order to seek staggering profits.
3. Organs have arbitrarily distributed bonuses and materials.
4. Cadres have reported only good news and not the bad and practiced fraud.
5. Cadres have extorted money from people and apportioned expenses to the people arbitrarily.
6. Cadres have trafficked unhealthy pamphlets and obscene articles and video tapes.

Work emphasis should be put on correcting or eliminating these malpractices in the leading organs and cadres at or above the country level. The party committees and the discipline inspection commissions at all levels should regard the work of combating or correcting malpractices as a major task while conducting education among party members on party spirit, style, and discipline.

The meeting also held discussions in depth about strengthening the construction of the party's discipline inspection departments at all levels.

CSO: 4005/1140

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN GOVERNOR STRESSES SEEKING TRUTH FROM FACTS

SK120727 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 85 p 1

[Text] Governor Zhao Xiu stressed that it is necessary to uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts and to make steady advancement, guard against the phenomenon of blind pursuit of and emulation for higher growth rates, and exert great efforts to improve economic results.

He said: During the past few years, the national economy of our province grew steadily and developed in a coordinated manner. The average annual growth was fairly proper and normal, and we not only achieved "simultaneous increases" in output value, profit and tax, and revenue, but also made the growth of economic results higher than that of the output value. However, we must not slacken our efforts to prevent the phenomenon of ill-considered pursuit of and emulation for higher growth rate which may emerge in the new situation.

Correct handling of the relationship between economic returns and growth rate is very important to the sound development of economic construction and reforms in various fields not only at present but also in the future. We should always adhere to the principle of emphasizing economic results. We should proceed from the situation of our province, and fully consider the capacities of various fields. With this as a premise, we should work in a down-to-earth manner to achieve a true, realistic, advanced and rational development speed, and continuously make new and even greater contributions to the state and the people.

CSO: 4005/1140

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG: CPPCC FIFTH STANDING COMMITTEE WORK REPORT

SK010952 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 85 pp 2,3

[Report by Tang Liandi, vice chairman of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPPCC Committee, on the work of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee Standing Committee, delivered at the third session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee on 12 May 1985 in Harbin]

[Excerpts] Fellow CPPCC members and comrades:

Entrusted by the provincial CPPCC Committee Standing Committee, I will deliver a work report on the Standing Committee to the third session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee for examination and discussion.

Since the second session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee, the provincial CPPCC committee, under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee, has further eliminated the influence of "leftist" ideology, taken the realization of the three great tasks as its own duty, made great efforts to submit to and serve the grand goals set forth at the 12th CPC Congress and to engage in the economic construction and the reforms in all fields, and made marked achievements in these regards. The provincial CPPCC committee has deeply and widely progressed and created a new situation in supporting the party and the government in implementing policies concerning the united front work, arousing the enthusiasm of the CPPCC members and personages from all circles to serve socialist undertakings, carrying out its functions of conducting political consultation and democratic supervision, conducting investigations on special subjects, making scientific appraisals, conducting economic and technological consultation, conducting intellectual cultivation, serving reform and the four modernizations, and promoting the work of making Taiwan return to the motherland, and opening to the outside world. Work in other fields is becoming more enlivened day after day and is becoming substantial in content. The CPPCC committee has enthusiastically made contributions to the socialist material and spiritual civilizations. These achievements result from the concerted efforts of all CPPCC members, all democratic parties, mass organizations, and personages from all circles. I extend lofty respects to all CPPCC members and all comrades.

Now, I am going to deliver the work report on the provincial CPPCC Committee Standing Committee since the second session.

1. We widely and deeply engaged in state and local political life and our functions of conducting political consultation and democratic supervision became greater and greater.

Last year, the provincial CPPCC Committee Standing Committee successively held three (enlarged) Standing Committee meetings to conduct democratic consultations on the state's great policies and principles and our province's major affairs. After the announcement of the Sino-British joint declaration on Hong Kong, we held a democratic forum. The CPPCC members participating in the forum resolutely supported the "Declaration" and the idea of "one country, two systems." They pledged to make efforts to realize the reunification of the motherland. In line with the decision on the reform of the economic structure and the implementation of Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee, the Standing Committee organized members of the National CPPCC Committee in Harbin and members of the provincial CPPCC committee to visit and inspect factories, rural areas, scientific research units, the educational front, the medical and public health front, and the commercial front. Through inspections, they have gained firm belief in reform of the economic structure. Simultaneously, they set forth over 30 suggestions and opinions on the problems emerging from reform and carried out their functions of conducting democratic supervision. In early March of this year, the Standing Committee organized responsible persons of all democratic parties and federations of industry and commerce to attend the democratic forum sponsored by the provincial CPC committee. They listened to the speech of Chen Lei, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor of the provincial government; a report on the first-stage party rectification delivered by Wang Fei, vice chairman of the guidance commission for party rectification work under the provincial CPC committee; and an introduction to the situation in the reform of the economic structure made by Vice Governor He Shoulun. In line with our province's actual conditions, the comrades participating in the forum set forth some opinions and suggestions.

2. We fully developed the advantage of the CPPCC in personnel and actively made contributions to economic construction and reforms in various fields.

The provincial CPPCC committee recently established an economic consulting service committee in order to further link CPPCC work with economic work and serve the four modernizations. In the meantime, we also set up an urban reform group, an agricultural group, and a forestry group to the original work groups we had, and invited 148 personages from various circles to join the groups, thus increasing the work groups and expanding the number of personnel. They constituted an important force in invigorating CPPCC work and contributing to the four modernizations.

3. We assisted the party and the government in implementing the various policies on the united front work, and thus aroused the initiative of the personages of various circles.

3. We assisted the party and the government in implementing the various policies on the united front work, and thus aroused the initiative of the personages of various circles.

Implementation of the policies on the united front work was one of the major tasks of last year. Under the unified leadership of the provincial CPC committee's group for leading the implementation of the united front work policies, the provincial CPPCC committee, the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee, other relevant departments, and various democratic parties organized a joint inspection team and set it to grassroots units to examine and supervise the implementation of these policies on three occasions. In this way, a new breakthrough and a new prospect were achieved in the implementation of the policies. According to statistics compiled at the end of last year, 97.2 percent of the National CPPCC committee members who lived in our province and members of the provincial, city, and county (district) CPPCC committees had had their problems solved through implementation of the policies. Implementation of the party policies on the united front work raised the party's prestige, and greatly boosted the enthusiasm of the personages of various circles. Comrades whose problems had been solved through the implementation of these policies praised the party's principles and policies adopted since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts. Some of them pledged to settle down in the border areas to develop Heilongjiang. Others vigorously wrote to their relatives in foreign countries and in Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan; helped in the imports of competent personnel, funds, technology and equipment; repaid the motherland with actual deeds; and contributed to realizing the great cause of the reunification of the motherland and to developing China.

4. We organized and encouraged CPPCC committee members and personages from various circles to study political theories, policies for the current situation, and specialized knowledge, and to enhance, through visits, their confidence and sense of responsibility in accomplishing the four modernizations.

In the first half of last year, this committee continued to organize its members to penetratingly study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" in order for them to understand more profoundly the important significance of this brilliant book which guides our country's socialist construction. In the second half of the year, this committee organized members of CPPCC committees at various levels and personages of various circles to conscientiously study the "CPC Central Committee's Decision on Party Rectification" and the "CPC Central Committee's Decision on Reform of the Economic Structure." Through the study, members enhanced their understanding of the basic guidelines of the "Decisions," heightened their awareness; unified their thinking; clarified the orientation, purpose and tasks of reform; and strengthened their sense of urgency and their political consciousness. The study also helped them broaden their field of vision in terms of contributing to the four modernizations, and to open up new ways for them to make contributions. Last year, this committee also organized some members and sent them to Shaanxi, Sichuan, and Hubei provinces to visit typical examples of reform and inspect CPPCC work. Through this, they learned some experiences, were educated by the

excellent situation, and solidified their confidence steel hard in building socialism with Chinese characteristics. In order to enable personages of various circles to study political theories, we also vigorously prepared for and established the Heilongjiang Provincial Socialist Political Institute.

5. We strengthened the propaganda and liaison work on returning Taiwan to its motherland.

Over the past year, we continually propagated the principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee regarding the peaceful unification of our country. In the course of writing propaganda articles directed toward Taiwan, we used various methods to enable Taiwanese compatriots and their family members living in the mainland to strengthen direct contacts with their friends and relatives in Taiwan and abroad, and conducted the "three communications" work to propagate policies and deepen the affection. At present, we can see increases in direct communications by letters, exchanges of presents, and visits of relatives and friends. Through multichannel contacts, we enabled the "three compatriots" to deeply understand our great motherland. Early last year, in cooperation with the KMT Revolutionary Committee, we held an exhibition on the achievements scored in the work directed towards Taiwan. A total of more than 30,000 people viewed the exhibition. Together with the provincial federation of Taiwanese compatriots, we also organized summer camps for them to visit or participate in. To strengthen propaganda towards Taiwan, we established a committee for promoting the unification of our motherland, and actively conducted the work to promote the unification of our country and to import talented people, foreign capital, and advanced equipment.

6. We conscientiously handled the motions raised by CPPCC members and the letters and visits from the masses, raised the efficiency in handling cases, and created new ways in this regard.

Since 1983 when the temporary Motions Examination Committee of the plenary session was changed to a permanent Motions Examination Committee, we have conducted motions work centering on the economic construction. On the one hand, we went to grassroots units and visited CPPCC members at their houses to exchange opinions with them and report to them on the situation on the work of motions which should be grasped constantly, thus promoting the development of the work on such motions. On the other hand, we have gone deep to the units in charge of handling motions to discuss on ways to handle motions together, thus handling motions in a down-to-earth manner. By the end of this May, we had accepted and handled 346 motions, of which, 68 were motions which should be grasped constantly. In March this year, we held a forum on the motions work of various city and county (district) CPPCC committees to relay the guidelines of the motions work conference held by the National CPPCC Committee in January this year, to sum up and exchange the experience on the provincial motions work, and to raise the tasks for the future work.

7. We made new progress in the collection, compilation, and publication of historical accounts of past events.

Last year, we collected 236 pieces of historical accounts of past events, with a total wordage of 1.8 million characters, and compiled and published the four-volume "Historical Accounts of Past Events in Heilongjiang." Last October, we held the third provincial work conference on historical accounts of past events. The conference relayed and implemented the guidelines of the fourth national work conference on historical accounts of past events and the guidelines of the national coordination conference on historical accounts of past events, and made arrangements for improving the level of the work on historical accounts of past events, for holding seminars on this work, and for developing the work in a systematic and coordinated manner.

8. We strengthened guidance over the work of various city and county CPPCC committees.

At the seventh, eighth, and ninth (enlarged) Standing Committee meetings held by the provincial CPPCC committee, leaders of CPPCC organizations in various localities were invited as nonvoting participants in order to enable them to understand the guidelines of the meetings in a timely manner and to facilitate them to develop CPPCC work. Leaders of the provincial CPPCC committee led six groups composed of comrades of various subordinate sections and offices to various city, county, and district CPPC committees on two occasions to give guidances. At the same time, they helped CPPCC committees at all levels sum up their experiences on serving the four modernizations, and exchange these experiences at the plenary session in order to promote the development of the work. We also compiled and printed 3 issues of the "Proceedings of Standing Committee Meetings," and 12 issues of the ZHENGXIE GONGZUO [CPPCC Work]. These books played an active role in exchanging experiences and promoting the CPPCC work at all levels across the province.

During the past year, this CPPCC Standing Committee has achieved new progress in its various spheres of work. However, it still has some shortcomings and deficiencies. This is mainly caused by our inadequate understanding of the new problems in the work of the CPPCC committees under the new situation and our failure to display the role of the reserve of comprehensively talented persons of the CPPCC. In our future work, we must earnestly exert efforts to correct this.

Committee members and comrades: This is the first year of the reform of the economic structure in all fields. Helping the party and the government fight a good battle is the key to developing the current excellent situation, and enabling the Chinese nation to achieve the third leap within this century. During this year, our work should be carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on the Reform of the Economic Structure." We should strive to develop the most extensive patriotic united front, further unite with all the forces that can be united with, try our utmost to turn all negative factors into positive factors, and mobilize a powerful army to servethe three major tasks and the reform of the economic structure, with a focus on the reform of the urban economy, and

to contribute to implementing the economic strategic policies on system reform and technical transformation and on opening the province to other provinces and countries. While building socialist material civilization, we should also vigorously promote the building of the spiritual civilization; strengthen propaganda and education in "being a person with ideals, morality, culture, and discipline"; persist in "five stresses and four beauties, and three ardent loves"; adhere to the principle of plain living, hard work, and building the country thriftily; and resolutely oppose the new malpractices. To this end, we should do well in the following spheres of work:

1. We should conscientiously implement the guidelines of the third sessions of the Sixth NPC and the National CPPCC Committee, and attach primary importance to studying the "Government Work Report" well.

The Government Work Report given by Premier Zhao Ziyang at the Third Session of the Sixth NPC on the "current economic situation and the reform of the economic structure," and the related resolution are the most important documents guiding the current reform of the economic structure. Conscientiously studying the government work report is vital to deepening our understanding of the "Decision on the Reform of the Economic Structure," resolutely checking various new malpractices, and successfully carrying out the economic structural reform. Through studies, the CPPCC committee members at all levels and the personages from all walks of life will comprehensively understand the content and the essence of the guidelines, familiarize themselves with China's current political and economic situations; persist in the principle of "fighting the first battle prudently and steadily and being sure to win"; continue to carry out the direction and tasks on the reform of the economic structure; unite our thinking with theories, lines, principles, and policies related to the reform of the economic structure; and better serve the reform of the economic structure and the four modernizations.

2. We should vigorously carry out political consultation and democratic supervisory work along with the reform of the economic structure and the four modernizations, and fully display the functions of the people's CPPCC.

Under the new situation, we should take the reform of the economic structure and the scientific and technological system, as well as the educational system, as an important content and subject in our discussions and consultations and offer plans and suggestions for solving the state's and the province's important problems arising in reform. Standing Committee meetings are an important form of political consultation. We should persist in the system of successfully holding Standing Committee meetings at regular intervals. We should take the initiative in strengthening ties with the people's congress, and send the CPPCC Standing Committee members to attend some relevant meetings of the people's congress. Standing Committees as observers so that they can jointly discuss the major affairs of the state and the country. We should regularly hold democratic forums with the participation

of the responsible persons of various democratic parties, nonparty democratic personages, and representative public figures, to report on the major affairs of the state and the country and to discuss them democratically. We should take the initiative in establishing ties with the relevant departments, hold consultative meetings on special subjects in a timely manner, and provide the ideas and suggestions of the CPPCC committee members and of personages from all walks of life for the relevant government department.

3. We should fully develop the advantage of the CPPCC with concentrated personnel, and serve reform.

We should actively do a good job in ad hoc investigations. We should conduct ad hoc investigations, visits, and inspections focusing on the new problems emerging in the restructuring of the economy, science, and technology, and education of the state and our province and in line with the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the "Government Work Report" of Premier Zhao Ziyang. Work groups should select their topics for investigation according to their special features. They should emancipate their minds, seek truth from facts, and provide quality investigation reports.

We should do a good job in scientific appraisal. We should continue to organize relevant experts and scholars and coordinate with relevant departments to conduct scientific appraisal of the feasibilities of economic and technological projects and imports. On the basis of investigations, research, and scientific analysis, we should provide the best well-grounded plans for the economic policy making of governments and relevant departments.

We should carry out large-scale consulting services, expanding the fields of services, and improve their quality in order to meet the needs in reform, in enlivening the domestic economy, and in opening to the outside world. CPPCC committee members should give full play to their specialities to render intellectual support to reform and border areas, and help minority nationalities in economic, medical and health, and cultural and educational undertakings. We should vigorously support various democratic parties, federations of industry and commerce, and other people's organizations in rendering economic and scientific and technical consulting services, in running schools and training classes, and in promoting domestic cooperation and imports.

We should develop talented people to promote reform and economic development. In addition to giving full play to the role of their own competent personnel, CPPCC committees should discover talented people, recommend personnel of virtue and ability, clear the channels for promoting personnel exchanges, implement policies to arouse the initiative of personnel, and bring in competent persons through various channels. We should actively contribute our efforts to our province's reform and economic development by developing talented persons.

4. We should do a good job related to the compatriots of Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan; carry out the people's diplomatic activities; and help expedite the four modernizations and the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

We should further strengthen and broaden propaganda and liaison work on the reunification of the motherland; publicize through various channels to the compatriots of Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan and to overseas friends the CPC Central Committee's principle of peaceful reunification of the motherland and its concept of "one country, two systems;" and publicize the achievements of the four modernizations and of the reform of the economic structure of the motherland. We should provide favorable conditions for Taiwanese compatriots, family members of people who live in Taiwan, overseas Chinese, family members of overseas Chinese, and relatives and friends of the people living in Taiwan who live either in the country or in foreign countries to communicate with, write letters to, and do business with each other and to unite. We should also offer conveniences for Taiwanese compatriots, scientific and technical personnel, army and government personnel, businessmen, and overseas Chinese to return for the purpose of sight-seeing, touring, academics, cultural and sports exchanges, and investment in and development of various economic undertakings. We should help get in touch with and make proper arrangements for those who are willing to settle on the mainland.

We should make use of the extensive domestic and foreign connections of Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan compatriots and personages of various circles to carry out nongovernment exchanges, and to make friends widely among those living abroad in order to help bring in funds, equipment, science and technology, and competent personnel and to accelerate our province's four modernizations. The focus of opening to the outside should be placed on Japan, the United States, the Soviet Union, and Eastern Europe. We should utilize the favorable conditions for nongovernment exchanges to open routes. Within the country, the focus should be placed on Hong Kong and Taiwan. We should work vigorously in order to return Taiwan to the motherland at an early date.

5. We should consolidate achievements in policy implementation and continue to attend to the implementation of policies.

We have won great achievements in implementing the policies on the united front work and accumulated certain experiences, but the development is uneven and the work is far from finished. We should never slacken our efforts, but should continue to attend to the work, eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideas, and further publicize the importance and urgency of the implementation of these policies. Efforts should be stepped up to solve problems, first of all the problems of CPPCC committee members and representative personages. The problems of other people should also be solved. We should handle new problems one after another whenever discovered and by no means should we allow them to pile up. As for some problems which cannot be solved for the moment, we should sign agreements and set deadlines for them. Based on last year's investigation and acceptance tests, all localities should further attend to policy implementation work, strengthen supervision and investigation, and fulfill the tasks regarding the implementation of the united front work policies from start to finish in line with the demands of the central authorities.

6. We should deeply publicize the united front work principles and policies and further intensify education in these policies.

We should continue to eliminate the leftist ideological influence and further publicize the theories, principles, and policies of the party's united front. We should hold some report meetings and write some relevant articles to publicize the importance of the united front and, based on specific facts, do more propagandizing and reporting on the contributions of the democratic parties, the various mass organizations, and the persons residing abroad so that more and more people can understand and have a good grasp of the party's united front work policies, enhance their understanding of the importance of the united front and the CPPCC work, and intensify their awareness of the implementation of the united front work policies.

7. We should conscientiously handle motions and people's letters and visits.

We should earnestly implement the guidelines of the forums on handling motions of the National CPPCC Committee and of the motions work meeting of the provincial CPPCC Committee; enhance the understanding of the CPPCC committee members regarding the importance of the motions handling work; strengthen leadership; establish and improve organs responsible for handling motions; reform the motions handling work; establish regular contacts with units undertaking the work and cooperate closely with them; and organize, in a timely manner, the members of the motion handling work committees to inspect units related to the major motions and to supervise their work so that the motions raised by the committee members can be brought into fully play. Meanwhile, we should strengthen the letter handling and reception work of the CPPCC committees.

8. We should vigorously attend to the work of collecting and compiling the cultural and historical data.

We should conscientiously implement the guidelines of the fourth cultural and historical data meeting of the National CPPCC Committee, and of the third cultural and historical data meeting of the provincial CPPCC committee. On the basis of extensively collecting and compiling cultural and historical data, we should place them on our schedule systematically and according to different topics, cooperate with the efforts within and outside the province, and fulfill this task on time. This year, we will collect two million words of cultural and historical data and compile and publish two volumes entitled "Heilongjiang Cultural and Historical Data." In order to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the victory of the anti-Japanese war, we cooperated with the national CPPCC committee and the fraternal provincial CPPCC committees in compiling two special volumes entitled "Ma Zhanshan" and the "Massacre," related to the anti-Japanese war. We should organize manpower, strive to our utmost to grasp the historical data preservation work, and build, in a timely manner, a contingent of workers who are both red and expert and who wholeheartedly serve the cultural and historical data collection work.

9. We should strengthen ties and guidance with the city and county CPPCC committees.

We should regularly conduct investigations and research in the city and county CPPCC committees, communicate with each other regarding the current situation, sum up and exchange experiences, and give guidance to their work. We should do a good job in running the "Work of the CPPCC," publicize the principles and tasks of the united front, reflect the situation in work, disseminate experiences, and promote the development of the CPPCC work.

CPPCC committee members and comrades: The tasks of the people's CPPCC committees in the new historical period are glorious but arduous. The CPPCC committees have good prospects for catering their work to serving reform and the economic construction. Let us further implement the policies of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision and of treating each other with all sincerity, sharing weal and woe under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee, develop and strengthen the most extensive patriotic united front, promote the fine traditions and workstyle of the people's CPPCC committees, work in unison with one heart and one soul, further create a new situation in the work of the people's CPPCC committees, and make new contributions to realizing the three tasks of the 1980's and the 1990's, the reform of the economic structure, and various other tasks.

CSO: 4005/1140

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

LIAONING INTELLECTUAL-POLICY FORUM--The provincial work forum on implementing the policy on intellectuals was held in Yingkou County from 2 to 6 July. The central items on the forum's agenda were discussion of the issue of conducting reforms in the 3-year plan for implementing the policy on intellectuals, and listening to the report on the task of dealing with the lingering problems of history in order to fulfill the policy on intellectuals before the convocation of the 13th CPC Congress. At the forum, the responsible comrades from the organizational and united front work departments of the 13 cities throughout the province exchanged their experience gained in implementing the policy on intellectuals and offered their opinions and suggestions on dealing with existing problems. The content of the plan for implementing the policy on intellectuals is to step up the redressing of more than 1,900 falsified cases that have not been thoroughly dealt with and to do a good job in conducting the aftermath of rehabilitation. Efforts should be made to concentrate on dealing with more than 40 wrongly-determined cases of economic crimes and on earnestly examining the files in connection with more than 21,000 intellectuals and the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution, as well as on solving the problems of intellectuals not being reasonably employed and not fully playing their role in work. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 6 Jul 85 SK]

CSO: 4005/1140

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S PROCURATORATE WORK REPORT SUMMARIZED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 3 May 85 p 2

[Article by He Xia [0149 0204]; chief procurator of the Shaanxi provincial people's procuratorate: "Shaanxi Provincial People's Procuratorate Work Report (Summary) Given at the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress on 28 April 1985"]

[Text] 1. Struggle To Crack down on Serious Crime Thoroughly Launched, Further Improvements in Social Order Promoted

Based on having achieved major victories in 1983, the struggle to crack down severely on serious crime has been more thoroughly and soundly developed. In this struggle, procuratorial organs at all levels in Shaanxi Province have continued to uphold the policy of acting carefully and quickly according to the law, have fully developed the function and role of legal supervision and have legally arrested and prosecuted a group of serious criminals.

Along with continued thorough development of the struggle, procuratorial organs at all levels have paid further attention to strictly handling cases according to law and have constantly improved the quality of handling cases. Attention has been paid in handling cases to strengthening investigation and study, and while severely cracking down, "accuracy" has been especially stressed and the function of investigation and trial supervision boldly carried out. Policies and laws have been strictly executed, attention has been paid to distinguishing the boundaries between crime and non-crime and between one crime and another, crime and its nature have been realistically determined, both mistakes and omissions have been guarded against and efforts have been made neither to treat unjustly nor to indulge. The policy of "leniency to those who confess their crimes and severity to those who refuse to" has been conscientiously carried out and severity and leniency have been meted out to those who deserve them; criminals who should be arrested and prosecuted have been resolutely arrested and prosecuted, and those who could be either arrested and prosecuted or not have not been. As soon as mistaken or omitted cases have been discovered, they have been legally redressed according to the principle that mistakes must be corrected. While mistaken arrests and prosecutions have been guarded against, attention has also been paid to thoroughly ferreting out missing criminals through checking and approving records, interrogating defendants and reviewing investigations, and 486 missing criminals have thus been pursued,

captured and prosecuted. This has enabled missing criminals to be found according to the law. Moreover, for individual miscarried cases, procuratorial organs have started legal proceedings to contest 62 cases involving 88 people and retrial courts have tried 27 cases involving 34 people and changed original sentences in 16 cases involving 20 people, 3 of whose specified sentences have been changed to death sentences. Since we have strictly handled cases according to the law and striven to improve quality in all links in handling cases, the arrest accuracy rate has reached 98.2 percent and the prosecution accuracy rate has reached 99.4 percent throughout Shaanxi.

In the struggle to crack down severely on serious crime, procuratorial organs at all levels have conscientiously carried out the policy of comprehensive control, stressed a combination of "cracking down, reforming, preventing and education" and strengthened procuratorial work in reform and education through labor and educational work in crime prevention and legal system publicity. Using the prison supervision procuratorial function, reform through supervision and management sites have been supervised and have helped strengthen educational work in remolding "reform and education through labor" personnel and detained criminals, and a group of "prison tyrants" and recidivists has been severely punished. Political offensives have been thoroughly launched in cooperation with the concerned departments, breakthroughs have been made in a group of long-pending cases and the work of thoroughly ferreting out social crime has been vigorously coordinated. Moreover, it has been promptly suggested that the concerned departments legally reduce penalties for and release on parole or shorten the allotted labor through education time for those "reform and education through labor" personnel who have worked and reformed well and expressed a desire to atone. Procuratorial organs at all levels have also helped reform through supervision and management departments reorganize their supervision and management sequence and improve reform quality and prison administration management. Procuratorial organs have integrated the handling of cases, promptly made "procuratorial suggestions" to concerned units on existing work and system problems, supervised and urged them to strengthen their systems, stopped up loopholes and prevented and reduced crime. Measures to help educate personnel who have avoided prosecution have also been conscientiously carried out and inspection has been stressed, transformation promoted and negative factors changed into positive ones. In order to strengthen legal system education, procuratorial organs have used many methods of legal system publicity, helped people know, understand and observe the law, strengthened legal system concepts and achieved quite good social results.

Through the joint efforts of the political and legal organs and people throughout Shaanxi, the swollen arrogance of criminals has been cracked down on, the number of serious disturbances of the social order by criminal gangs has been greatly reduced and the development rate of criminal cases has continued to decrease. The masses of people have a general sense of security and their enthusiasm to struggle against law violations and crime has risen further. The social order has clearly continued to improve. But from an overall perspective, social order improvements have still not been steady enough, the reduction rate for major cases has not been large, recidivism has occurred now and then, major vicious cases such as murder and rape have repeatedly occurred and larceny has also risen. Thus, we must closely cooperate with fraternal

departments such as public security, the courts and the judiciary, finish the struggle to crack down severely on serious crime and realize as quickly as possible a basic improvement in the social order.

2. Procuratorial Work on Economic Crime Vigorously Strengthened, Successful Accomplishment of Economic System Reform, Four Modernizations Ensured

While severely cracking down on serious crime, procuratorial organs at all levels have continued to develop thoroughly the struggle to crack down on serious economic crime and have made new progress. Over the past year, 1,445 economic crime cases of all types, an increase of 8.4 percent over 1983, have been accepted and heard; 791 cases, a 24 percent increase over 1983, have been placed on file for investigation and prosecution. A total of 775 cases have been handled, 471 criminals arrested and 506 cases involving 680 people prosecuted in the courts. A total of 2.508 million yuan in cash, over 16,000 jin of grain in food coupons and over 2,290 cubic meters of lumber in economic losses have been retrieved for the state and collectives.

In the struggle to crack down on serious economic crime, all areas have generally paid attention to investigating and handling those cases which involve large amounts of money and serious danger and which affect things on a large scale. Over the past year, 87 major cases involving over 10,000 yuan each, a 35.9 percent increase over 1983, have been investigated and solved. Of these, eight major cases involving over 30,000 yuan each, 4 times that of 1983, have been investigated and solved. While investigating and handling economic crime cases, all areas have generally paid attention to the work of thoroughly ferreting out crime.

Procuratorial organs in all areas have used their economic procuratorial functions, taken the initiative to coordinate "economic checking" with major tax inspections, actively helped those units in which the struggle has developed relatively slowly and ferreted out a group of fairly deeply hidden serious economic criminals. In order to strengthen procuratorial work on economic and other crimes conscientiously, we have established a system integrated with the tax, industrial and commercial, auditing, agricultural, commercial and grain systems and have engaged a group of procuratorial work reporters in order constantly to have a grip on crime trends, discover case clues and crack down on crime promptly.

Although great successes have been achieved in the struggle to crack down severely on serious economic crime, very serious and economic crime cases are still clearly tending to increase. Thus, we will have to continue to uphold "two measures," i.e., we must uphold both the foreign and domestic open-door policy and economic system reform policies and also uphold severely cracking down on serious economic crime. We must persist in simultaneously developing a "dual attack" in our work and, while continuing to stress cracking down on crime, give prominence to stressing the struggle to crack down on economic crime. We will have to regard investigating and handling major cases as our priority in handling cases, stress it constantly, eliminate obstacles, crack down accurately and severely and certainly not be softhearted. We must now stress cracking down on those serious criminals who are involved in seizing

opportunities to subvert reform, corruption and bribe taking, smuggling, seizing chances to defraud, evading and refusing to pay taxes, stealing collective state property and violating the legal rights and interests of specialized households and economic associations. Procuratorial organs at all levels must go deep into economic territory, investigate and study new conditions and problems which have arisen under new circumstances and analyze the new trends and characteristics of economic crime. We must integrate the handling of cases and solve the problem of certain policy and legal limits being unclear. We must conscientiously distinguish the limits between unhealthy tendencies and economic crimes, right and wrong, achievements and excesses and crimes and non-crimes. In sum, all activity which conforms to the Central Committee's domestic and foreign open-door policies, benefits commodity production, invigorates circulation and promotes economic system reform must be resolutely protected; all crimes which damage economic system reform, economic construction and the interests of the state, the collectives and the people must be resolutely attacked without the slightest hesitation.

3. Function of Legal Supervision Fully Developed, Citizens' Democratic Rights Conscientiously Ensured

The use of the procuratorial function of the law and discipline by the people's procuratorate to struggle against serious violations of law and discipline by state workers and to ensure that the citizens' personal and democratic rights are not violated is a major responsibility bestowed on the procuratorial organs by the constitution and the law. Over the past year, procuratorial organs at all levels have accepted and heard 1,132 cases, or a 107 percent increase over 1983, of serious crimes by state workers, such as illegal arrests, frameups, derelictions of duty and bending the law for the benefit of relatives or friends; 275 cases, or a 127 percent increase over 1983, have been placed on file for investigation and prosecution. They have legally arrested 175 people and prosecuted 228 people in the courts. In handling these cases, procuratorial cadres and police have strictly enforced the law, not feared power and influence, eliminated obstructions, broken through obstacles layer by layer and guarded the sanctity of the law.

In order to guarantee the citizens' democratic rights, procuratorial organs at all levels have also strengthened their handling of the work of filing charges and trying and prosecuting cases. They accepted and heard over 37,000 letters and visits from the masses last year (including over 14,000 repeat letters and visits). Through handling these letters and visits, they have discovered over 4,000 crime clues, redressed certain misjudged cases and solved certain old long-unsolved ones.

The phenomenon of violations of the citizens' democratic rights is now still very serious among certain state workers and political and legal public security cadres and police; serious criminal cases of bureaucratism and derelictions of duty which have caused major damage to the state and the people's lives and property have repeatedly occurred; and a few leading cadres have had hazy legal system concepts, replaced the law with their words and authority and even used their functions and powers to shield criminals. We must be determined to strengthen procuratorial work in the law and discipline, do our duty conscientiously, uphold principles, enforce the law impartially, handle

difficulties boldly and finish dealing with all criminals regardless of how thick their protective layers or how large their related networks, in order to maintain socialist democracy and the legal system. Moreover, those who interfere in the handling of cases, obstruct official business or connive to shield criminals must be dealt with seriously and their legal responsibility must be investigated and fixed in serious cases. Seeing that Shaanxi Province's major accident responsibility cases are quite serious and that they are even more prominent in the coal mining system especially, procuratorial organs at all levels must resolutely handle according to the law major malfeasance cases such as accident responsibility and derelictions of duty.

4. Building of Procuratorial Ranks Strengthened; Political, Professional Quality of Cadres, Police Constantly Improved

Over the past year, procuratorial organs at all levels have organized the masses of cadres and police to study conscientiously the Central Committee's decisions on party consolidation and economic system reform and have further clarified and corrected the guiding ideology of professional work. They have reorganized and strengthened leading groups at all levels, adopted many forms of cadre training and enabled further improvements to be made in making cadre contingents and leading groups more revolutionary, younger in average age and more knowledgeable and professional. Leaders at all levels have constantly improved their work styles and methods, gone down to the grassroots units and deep into the realities of life, guided particulars and personally handled cases. In procuratorial work at all levels and particularly the struggle to crack down on serious crime and economic crime, the masses of cadres and police have summoned up their energy, quietly immersed themselves in hard work, strictly observed discipline and the law, not given a thought to personal gain or loss, undergone tempering and trials and made further improvements in their political and professional quality. A large number of advanced figures who uphold principles, enforce the law impartially, are devoted to their duties and work diligently have emerged. There were 13 advanced collectives and 22 advanced individuals who received provincial party committee and provincial government commendations in 1984; 2 advanced collectives and 8 advanced individual delegates had the honor of attending the National Procuratorial System "Double Advanced" Congress.

We must continue to improve the fighting capacity of the procuratorial ranks. We must further emancipate our minds, eliminate the worn-out "left," strive to explore new ways of procuratorial work reform, continue to reorganize and strengthen leading groups, accelerate construction of the third echelon, continue to strengthen discipline and work style and make the masses of cadres and police strive to accomplish the four requirements recently proposed for us by the Higher People's Procuratorate: the first requirement is to remember well that the core is building the four modernizations; the second is to remember well to build the spiritual civilization; the third is to remember well to realize a basic improvement in the social order; and the fourth is to remember well to develop the legal supervision function of procuratorial organs.

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI PROVINCIAL HIGHER PEOPLE'S COURT WORK REPORT SUMMARIZED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 3 May 85 p 2

[Article by Jiao Langting [3542 2597 0080], head of the Shaanxi provincial higher people's court: "Shaanxi Provincial Higher People's Court Work Report (Summary); Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress on 28 April 1985"]

[Text] Over the past year, the people's courts throughout Shaanxi have continually put the thorough development of the struggle to crack down on serious crime ahead of all other work. By conscientiously carrying out the policy of acting carefully and quickly according to the law and in close cooperation with the public security, inspection and judicial administration departments, they have worked intensely and effectively to punish severely according to the law criminals who seriously endanger the people's lives, property and safety such as murderers, rapists, robbers, bombers and major thieves. From April 1984 to March 1985, the people's courts throughout Shaanxi tried 12,905 counter-revolutionary and criminal cases involving 16,284 criminals. Of these, 7,792 criminals, who accounted for 48 percent of all crimes, were in 7 priority crackdown areas. Only a few criminals who were guilty of the most heinous crimes, were greatly hated by the people and had to be executed were sentenced to death according to the law and gotten rid of in order to bring peace to good people, and this received the enthusiastic support of the broad masses.

In the struggle to crack down severely on serious crime, the people's courts throughout Shaanxi greatly raised their efficiency in handling cases, and over 90 percent of the criminal cases were tried within legally stipulated time limits. While carrying out the policy of acting carefully and quickly according to law, "accuracy" was stressed.

Through trial activity, legal system publicity was strengthened and effectiveness in handling cases was expanded. Through public trials of typical cases, all areas used many forms such as holding symposiums, public lectures and proof-of-guilt exhibitions to publicize the socialist legal system vividly. Based on statistics for the past year throughout Shaanxi, 735 large mass meetings to pronounce judgment were held, judgments were pronounced on 5,905 criminals, over 5 million people participated in the mass meetings, 570,000 bulletins and publicity materials were printed and over 3,000 legal system lectures were given. This has had a very good effect in subduing criminals,

dividing and demoralizing enemies, educating and inspiring the masses, rescuing young people who have slipped, preventing crime, reducing illegal activity and promoting improvements in the social atmosphere and public order.

While struggling to crack down severely on serious crimes, trial work on serious economic crime cases has been strengthened. Throughout Shaanxi, 1,451 economic crime cases were tried and 1,694 criminals were sentenced. In trying economic crime cases, close attention has been paid to trying and severely punishing according to the law those economic crime cases involving the seizing of opportunities to subvert reform, corruption and bribe taking, smuggling, seizing of chances to defraud, driving up prices, evasion and refusal to pay taxes, embezzlement of collective state property, violations of the legal rights and interests of specialized households and economic associations and violations of the criminal law and especially cases involving large amounts of money, damage and corruption. Moreover, prudent policies have been adopted for certain cases in which it has been hard to distinguish criminal and non-criminal limits and which could not temporarily be judged accurately, and these criminals have not been hastily sentenced. For new situations and problems which have arisen in trying economic crime cases, attention has been paid to investigation and study, analyzing typical cases and clarifying policy limits.

When trying economic crime cases, in addition to setting conviction penalties according to law, the pursuit of those who violently embezzle or steal has also been stressed. Based on incomplete statistics for the past year, through pursuing those who have violently embezzled or stole and sentencing them to fines and loss of property, 1.75 million yuan in economic losses were retrieved for the state, constituting 64 percent of the 2.72 million yuan in economic losses created for the state in trying criminal cases. Not only has a group of cases been dealt with, but attention has also been paid to analyzing the distinctive characteristics of cases, studying the causes which produce crime, making judicial suggestions to relevant departments, spurring them to strengthen political and ideological education of cadres, staff members and workers, establishing sound rules and regulations, improving management and administration, overcoming the bureaucracy, stressing preventive measures and expanding case-handling results.

Over the past year, the number of civil lawsuits by the masses of people demanding safeguards for their legal rights and interests has been increasing day by day and the number of civil cases accepted and heard by the courts has greatly increased. Promptly and correctly dealing with civil cases is an especially important task of the people's courts, and the basic-level people's courts and their people's tribunals have especially invested their major forces in civil trial work. According to statistics for the past year throughout Shaanxi, 38,500 No 1 and 3,450 No 2 civil cases were tried and 5,710 simple civil disputes were dealt with.

Through civil trial work, the people's courts throughout Shaanxi have conscientiously carried out the civil procedure law, paid more attention to guaranteeing the litigants' litigation rights, upheld the "dual convenience" principle of making it convenient for the masses to bring lawsuits and for the

people's courts to handle cases and stressed mediation, and cases with mediated solutions and on the spot trials have reached 81 percent and 50 percent, respectively. Moreover, the lawsuit sequence has been reorganized and the work of executing it has been strengthened. Over the past year, all basic-level people's courts have legally executed 12,658 judgments, penalty decisions and mediation documents. The people's courts have conscientiously accepted, tried and executed cases according to the provisions of the civil procedure law and enabled civil trial work to enter a new stage based on handling cases according to civil procedure law.

Since civil trial work duties are difficult, the number of pending civil cases throughout Shaanxi by the end of September 1984 had reached 10,000, the masses had reported "difficulties in bringing lawsuits" and "difficulties in going to the law" and the work of clearing up pending civil cases throughout Shaanxi was launched during the fourth quarter of 1984. Through 3 months of efforts, over 15,000 pending civil cases were tried throughout Shaanxi, a number of old, major, difficult and long-unsolved cases were solved, the number of pending cases dropped to somewhat over 3,000 and civil trial work relatively regained the initiative.

Over the past year, based on the provisions and relevant policies of the "Economic Contract Law" and the "Civil Procedural Law (draft)," the people's courts throughout Shaanxi have established sound economic trial tribunals, replenished and trained economic trial personnel and have taken the initiative to develop economic trial activity. A total of 3,341 disputed economic cases were tried and mediated. The total amount of lawsuit bids was 23.33 million yuan. Dealing with these disputed economic cases has safeguarded the socialist economic order, protected the legal rights and interests of litigants, promoted the implementation of the policy of opening up to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy and the improvement of economic results and played an active role in the four modernizations. Making typical investigations and studies and understanding the new conditions and problems of economic disputes which have arisen in economic system reform have been favorable to the further development of economic trial work.

Over the past year, the people's courts throughout Shaanxi have done a lot of work in the area of dealing with mail enquiries, appealed cases and implemented party policy. According to statistics throughout Shaanxi, 131,515 letters from the masses were dealt with, 159,964 visits from the masses were received and 4,483 criminal appeal cases were tried, of which 1,607 misjudged cases involving 1,694 people were corrected. Based on party Central Committee policy stipulations, 1,005 cases of former Kuomintang personnel who revolted and crossed over were reinvestigated, and misjudged cases of 608 of these people were redressed. Many people's problems were solved, showing that they wanted to use a lifetime of energy to contribute to the four modernizations and the great cause of accomplishing the unification of China.

Although great achievements have been made in the work of the people's courts at all levels in Shaanxi, we have still been unable to adapt completely to the needs of new conditions, and certain problems still exist in our work. In order to enable trial work to serve the general goals and duties of the new period better, we are determined to accomplish further the following work:

First, we will continue to carry out unswervingly the policy of acting carefully and quickly according to law, implement firmly the need for more "accuracy," stress cracking down on criminals in the 7 areas and continue to carry out thoroughly the struggle to crack down severely on serious crime. We will uphold the basic principles of taking facts as the basis and the law as the criterion and further improve quality in handling cases. We must conscientiously carry out the policy of combining punishment with leniency. In trying cases, we must thoroughly uncover fairly deeply hidden criminals and strongly crack down on those who have fled. Moreover, we will continue to pay close attention to cracking down on serious crimes in the economic field. We will firmly and severely punish according to the law major cases involving large amounts of money, damage and corruption. Through trial activity, we will actively develop legal system publicity and judicial suggestions, spur forces in all areas of society to master overall control of the social order, stress mastering the work of helping and educating youths who have violated the law, prevent and reduce the occurrence of crime and realize as quickly as possible basic improvements in the social order.

Second, we will replenish the economic trial forces and strengthen civil trial work. Promptly and correctly dealing with these cases is directly related to supporting the town and country economic system reform and successfully modernizing. Moreover, it is also a major aspect of doing a good job of comprehensively controlling the social order, since many criminal cases are created by disputes between people that are not being promptly and properly solved and contradictions that are intensifying. This indeed merits arousing interest in all areas of society and all domestic units. Everyone must join in doing a good job of mass work in mediating disputes, straightening out thinking, relaxing contradictions and strengthening unity. The courts must continue to do a good job of civil and economic trial work. Courts in all areas must continue to replenish the economic trial forces and actively accept and deal with disputed economic cases. In order to implement China's patent law conscientiously, the city of Xian's intermediate people's court has been assigned jurisdiction over Shaanxi Province's first trial of a disputed case involving the infringement of patent rights. We will master organizing and professionalizing the people's tribunals, test an advertising system for the people's tribunal cadres and conscientiously strengthen the leadership of the people's tribunal work. Based on actual experience, the people's courts must have autonomy in handling civil and economic trials, and basic-level work must be strengthened. Thus, we must further cooperate with judicial administrative organs, actively carry out a mediation work contract system, take the initiative in carrying out professional guidance and enable many civil and simple economic disputes to be handled at basic levels.

Third, we will further master the work of appeals and mail enquiries. In handling appeal cases, we must uphold the principle of "seeking truth from facts and redressing misjudgments," eliminate the "leftist" influence, firmly change what should be changed without leaving loose ends and resolutely leave unchanged what should be left unchanged. Those whose cases were previously judged correctly or whose misjudgments have been redressed and who still repeatedly appeal should be taught to stop appealing and not be heard again, and the handling of their investigations should be circulated to the units.

concerned in order to achieve good cooperation. Those who have long unjustifiably pestered the courts with appeals and refused to be reformed through education must be dealt with severely according to their respective situations.

Fourth, we will improve the political and professional quality of the cadres and strengthen the law enforcement ranks. Through party consolidation, the people's courts at all levels must now unify their thinking, rectify their styles of work, strengthen their discipline and purify their organizations. We must especially educate cadres, thoroughly repudiate the Cultural Revolution, clear up the worn-out "left," emancipate our minds, check new unhealthy tendencies, strictly observe discipline and the law, serve the people wholeheartedly, serve economic system reform and economic construction, seek truth from facts, work impartially, enforce the law strictly, be upright and never stoop to flattery and establish lofty images for the people's judges. As soon as violations of law and discipline are discovered, they must be promptly investigated and severely punished. The basic way to improve the political and professional quality of the cadres is to pay close attention to training work. Moreover, we must persist in carrying out the post responsibility system and constantly improve work efficiency and work style in order to adapt to the needs of the circumstances.

12267

CSO: 4005/946

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

RECONNAISSANCE SKILLS TRAINING--Wan Baoqiao [8001 1405 1564], company commander of a certain tank division's special service [tewu 3676 0523] company, actively explores new problems of tank unit reconnaissance soldiers countering the enemy's mechanized reconnaissance. He planned the revising of 10-odd reconnaissance skills, producing a contingent of backbone cadres with unique skills for which he was awarded a Merit Citation Second Class. [Text] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO (PLA PICTORIAL) in Chinese No 6, 1 Jun 85 p 24]

MISSILE FORCE COMMUNICATION TRAINING--A communication fendui from a certain unit of the Second Artillery Corps [China Strategic Missile Force] has concentrated during training reform on mastering the ability to recover communications after a nuclear attack. They have worked hard to make the contents and methods of training conform to actual combat needs of maintaining communication on the battlefield under conditions of nuclear attack. [Text] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO (PLA PICTORIAL) in Chinese No 6, 1 Jun 85 p 24]

NUCLEAR ZONE RESCUE ACTIVITIES--A certain organization in the Guangzhou MR began exercises for rescue under nuclear conditions. With a loud "bang," "Blue Army's" atomic bomb exploded over "Red Army's" position. "Red Army's" armored rescue vehicles raced to the smoke filled high hazard zone. Medics hurried to bandage and save the wounded, and helicopters took group after group of seriously wounded to the rear for treatment, all activity being rapid and precise. [Text] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO (PLA PICTORIAL) in Chinese No 6, 1 Jun 85 p 24]

SOUTH SEA FLEET DIVERS--A dadui from a certain rescue ship of the South Sea Fleet has made use of a 40 meter deep open mine which had been out of service for a long time to conduct diver training classes. Over the past 11 years they have trained over 400 divers for our country. Among them have been divers who participated in the South Pacific recovery of the instrument capsule from China's first rocket booster and those who have broken national diving records. [Text] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO (PLA PICTORIAL) in Chinese No 6, 1 Jun 85 p 24]

JINAN UNIT SURVIVAL TRAINING--A certain regiment which has proven exceptional in both production and military matters has gone into the dense forest to carry out survival training in the wilds. At the time, each man was given only 2 jin of rations which were to last 5 days and 4 nights. Soldiers and cadres looked to the deep mountains for sustenance, picking wild grapes and apricots, mushrooms and sour dates to ease their thirst and hunger. The regiment commander personally went to each company to instruct them in recognizing wild fruits and vegetables and in the skills of cooking, in this way guaranteeing the unit's combat strength. [Text] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO (PLA PICTORIAL) in Chinese No 6, 1 Jun 85 p 25]

ARMY DOG TRAINING--Sun Longgen [1327 7893 2704], dog trainer at a certain warehouse in the Nanjing MR, has been training dogs for 8 years. He and his silent combat friend, "Klaus," have repeatedly aided troop units and public security departments in solving numerous criminal cases. Sun Longgen has also written 70,000 words of text on dog care and training, receiving the praise of concerned departments. [Text] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO (PLA PICTORIAL) in Chinese No 6, 1 Jun 85 p 25]

CSO: 4005/1192

TAIWAN

PREMIER YU URGES INCREASED DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS

OW051457 Taipei CNA in English 1430 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Taipei, July 5 (CNA)--Premier Yu Kuo-hwa Friday urged the Foreign Ministry to step up all-out diplomacy in order to strengthen the Republic of China's foreign relations.

Premier Yu gave the following directives while inspecting the Foreign Ministry:

-- To intensify planning and studies on diplomatic affairs: The ministry should name special teams to handle matters with those countries which are much closer to the Republic of China. Team member should fully understand the political, economic and social developments in those countries and often submit reports as reference for the ministry.

-- To use all resources and power in the country to promote an all-out diplomacy: Presently this country has quite succeeded in economic, cultural and technological cooperation with many foreign countries. The ministry must further coordinate with these government and private agencies and use all power to push ahead all-out diplomacy for the country. If necessary, the Executive Yuan will give a hand.

-- To further enhance the esprit de corps of diplomats stationed overseas: The ministry should study to strengthen their team-work spirit in order to maintain consistence in diplomatic policy.

-- To step up publicizing activities overseas: Publicity is an effective weapon for a nation's diplomacy. The ministry ought to work out measures to widely publicize the democracy, social progress and economic growth in the Republic of China.

Premier Yu also encouraged diplomatic personnel to continue dedicating themselves to national development under the present turbulent world situation.

CSO: 4000/306

TAIWAN

SPOKESMAN SAYS PRC ECONOMIC REFORM DOOMED TO FAIL

OW281451 Taipei CNA in English 1428 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Taipei, June 28 (CNA)--Foreign Ministry spokesman Wang Chao-yuan Friday said the Peiping regime's new urban economic reform is doomed to fail.

The recent string of public demonstrations by people in many large cities on the Chinese mainland protesting against the new policy have further showed they are not satisfied with the regime and or the policy, he said.

Since the urban economic reform policy was implemented early this year, inflation there has been growing worse daily, according to foreign wire service reports.

Their demonstrations also prove that there is something wrong in the Peiping regime's new policy as the regime has implemented the policy with haste in order to save its economy, Wang said.

Scholars here have noted that Peiping's economic reforms, whether in the urban or rural areas, are only expedient measures to deal with their economic difficulties, he said.

Their only goal in implementing the new policy is to maintain their socialist system on the mainland while they are facing a deadend both externally and internally, he said.

In contrast, Wang said, development on this free bastion of Taiwan has bolstered the people's belief that only through the implementation of the three principles of the people can all Chinese people enjoy a really free and prosperous life.

Wang made the remarks while answering questions at a regular news conference at the Government Information Office Friday.

CSO: 4000/306

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG PAPER GIVES BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON NEW PRC OFFICIALS

HK030523 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 3 Jul 85 p 7

[Article by David Chen]

[Text] Following the creation of a super Ministry for Education and the appointment of eight new ministers, the State Council has announced yet more changes, replacing elderly vice-ministers and deputy departmental heads with younger officials.

The most recent changes were announced in a report by the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY.

It gave practically no background information on the new officials. Only a few are known to outsiders--for instance, those who have been transferred from other ministries.

The changes involve appointments of vice-ministers in charge of the State Planning Commission, the State Commission for Restructuring Economic System and four ministries.

At least 20 vice-ministers in various ministries have given up their posts and only four were reappointed.

They included Mr Rui Xingwen, now party first secretary for Shanghai. Mr Wei Mingyi and Mr Yang Guangqi, now deputy general managers of the China International Trust and Investment Corp. and Mr Ai Zhisheng, now minister of radio and television.

Of more than 20 officials, only one is well known to Hong Kong people through the talks over the territory's future.

Mr Li Zhongying, a career diplomat who is older than 65, has been relieved of his post as a vice-director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office.

He was appointed to the office only in February 1984, at a critical time in negotiations to resolve the sovereignty issue and at the start of drafting the joint declaration.

Mr Li's successor has not been named. There is now only one other deputy director, Mr Li Hou, who is also secretary-general of the Hong Kong Basic Law Drafting Committee.

Other prominent officials who have either been relieved of their posts or who have asked to retire include Mr Rong Gaotang, the prominent former Shanghai textile magnate better known to the outside world as a keen promoter of national sports.

NCNA also disclosed a number of diplomatic appointments, including two deputy representatives to the United Nations in Geneva and four consul-generals.

The new officers are believed to be in their late 40's or early 50's and most are specialists in their own fields.

Meanwhile, Jiangxi Province has a new governor, the CHINA NEWS SERVICE reported.

He is 49-year-old Mr Ni Xiance, a specialist in metallurgy and until recently permanent deputy governor. For the past two years, he has been in charge of the province's economy.

The incumbent governor, Mr Zhao Zengyi, is believed to have retired.

Mr Ni is assisted by two deputy governors, Mr Jiang Zoping (48) and Mr Qian Jiaming (55), both university graduates.

An elderly deputy party secretary, Mr Wang Shufeng, was elected chairman of the provincial people's congress.

The province's only member of the party Central Committee, Mr Zhao Zhijian, failed to get a role in the people's congress.

Only a few weeks ago, the province distinguished itself in having the country's first woman party first secretary, 54-year-old Miss Wan Shufen.

None of the new provincial officials is a Central Committee member, but it is expected that Miss Wan, and possibly Mr Ni, will be elected to the Central Committee, either as full or alternate members, when the national party congress convenes in late September.

CSO: 4000/305

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

PRC-USSR-SRV RELATIONS ANALYZED

Hong Kong CHIU-SHIH NIEN-TAI [THE NINETIES] in Chinese No 4, Apr 85 pp 27-30

[Article by Jin Zhong [6855 6988]: "Changing Triangular Relations of China, Soviet Union and Vietnam"]

[Excerpts] Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko, whose state of health had been closely watched by the world, finally died on 10 March. Only 4 hours after Chernenko's death was formally announced, the Kremlin released the news on the election of Mikhail Gorbachev as general secretary of the CPSU. Gorbachev, who is 20 years younger than Chernenko, immediately became the new focus of world opinion. It was reported that Yuri Andropov's choice of successor was Gorbachev instead of Chernenko.

Chernenko's death has brought a never-before-experienced message for both the East and West. Among the diverse and widely divided comments, what interests us most is, of course, the development of the trilateral relations between the Soviet Union, China and Vietnam.

Soviet Union: Gerontocracy Begins to Waver

Under Andropov, Gorbachev rose significantly in position. From assistant to the man in charge of the Secretariat, he faithfully implemented Andropov's reforms. Why did he fail to succeed Andropov despite the high expectations?

According to many reports, the "decisive factor" of his defeat to Chernenko was his youth. At 54, he is the youngest among the present 10 members of the Political Bureau.

It seems that the Soviet ruling stratum may enter a new historical stage. It will be a change of profound influence.

Besides indicating that he will continue the economic reform program initiated by Andropov, on foreign policy Gorbachev also stresses peaceful coexistence, ending the arms race, not seeking unilateral superiority and a willingness to develop a dialogue with the West. As to relations with China, he said:

"We hope that our relations with the People's Republic of China can be significantly improved, and we think it is entirely possible so long as both sides are willing." (LIAO WANG, No 11, 1984)

The statement expressed the desire for better relations while leaving some leeway. The key lies in "both sides are willing." (The phrase is translated here as "on a reciprocal basis.") The ball is kicked to China's side, and the Soviet Union is waiting to see how Beijing will respond.

China: Showing Even Greater Warmth

The Chinese side actually showed greater enthusiasm for improving relations during the Soviet Union's personnel change. At his meeting with Gorbachev, Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng, who attended Chernenko's funeral, wished Gorbachev "success in socialist construction," speaking in Russian. Later when talking about improving relations, he said that "it is extremely important for two great neighboring socialist countries like China and the Soviet Union."

According to a 13 March RENMIN RIBAO report, when Peng Zhen went to the Soviet Embassy to offer his condolences, he referred to Gorbachev as "comrade" for the first time. Hu Yaobang extended "heartfelt congratulations" to Gorbachev on his new position and exchanged greetings with him. Hu also referred to both China and the Soviet Union as "socialist countries." The official LIAO WANG magazine carried an article which fully introduces the domestic and foreign policies of Gorbachev and his predecessors, refers to the deaths of the three leaders, Brezhnev, Andropov and Chernenko, as "extremely heavy losses" to the CPSU, the Soviet state and people and praises Gorbachev's "vigorous and resolute work style" since he took office.

All these are things which have not happened in more than 20 years since Sino-Soviet relations began to deteriorate. A Chinese official said: "For the first time we have called them socialist, and I really see some signals in it."

In fact, Sino-Soviet relations have thawed since the end of China's cultural revolution. The two sides resumed negotiations at the vice foreign ministerial level in 1979, which were suspended by the end of the year when the Soviet Union dispatched troops to Afghanistan. In 1983, after Brezhnev's beckoning, the CPC agreed to resume consultative talks at the vice foreign ministerial level in October because it needs a "peaceful international environment." The talks are being held alternately in Beijing and Moscow. However, the CPC insists on the three preconditions for normalization of relations and complains about Soviet deployment of SS-20 missiles in Asia. Thus no breakthrough has been made in the talks. Nevertheless, there are increasingly frequent economic, cultural and sports exchanges between the two sides, and relations are actually improving.

After Brezhnev's death, there were signs that both sides were softening their positions. The CPC indicated that the Soviet side needs to act on just one of the three preconditions, and progress will be made in the talks. The Soviet Union also indicated its intention to reduce its troop on the border and in Afghanistan.

After Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Kapitsa's visit to China in September 1983, Soviet First Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov conspicuously visited Beijing in December 1984. Observers were deeply surprised and impressed by scenes of Arkhipov and "old friends" Chen Yun, Peng Zhen and others warmly embracing each other. Undoubtedly this was an important step taken by the two sides to bury the hatchet and seek harmony.

According to the LIAO WANG weekly, Sino-Soviet trade volume increased from U.S.\$200 million in 1981 to U.S.\$1 billion in 1984, and the 1985 trade agreement will total U.S.\$1.6 billion, a 36 percent increase over the previous year. In the trade talk, "it took only 5 days for the two sides to reach an agreement in an atmosphere of mutual understanding." There are increasing intercourses across the border and even gala activities with the frontier guards, and the state of hostility along the border has greatly relaxed. At China's request, the Soviet Union agreed in 1983 to increase the number of exchange students between the two sides from 10 to 100 each year.

The shifting of initiative from the Soviet Union to China in improving relations indicates that the CPC has done some rethinking on its diplomatic strategy. To meet the requirements of the four modernizations, obviously it must really implement an "independent" line in foreign affairs. This is the only way to find more sources of capital, technology and equipment, and the common characters between Chinese and Soviet systems and ideologies may make exchanges between them even more suitable. The several hundred enterprises built with Soviet aid in the 1950's remain the backbone of China's industry. It is also beyond dispute that the Soviet Union can provide advanced science and technology no less than the West. Furthermore, many factors which caused the split between China and the Soviet Union have now indeed ceased to exist. China today is more "revisionist" than the Soviet Union in the 1960's, and there is no reason for China not to make certain concessions.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly indicated that it will never accept the three preconditions insisted on by the CPC. It only agrees that the two sides can simultaneously reduce their troops stationed on the Sino-Soviet border on the basis of mutual trust, which is rejected by the CPC. In fact, with the highly modern equipment of the Soviet forces, the number of troops stationed on the border really is not so important as it was a few decades ago. The invasion of Afghanistan can be denounced, but it makes little sense to make that a precondition for bilateral talks between China and the Soviet Union.

Vietnam: Victory in Dry Season Offensive

As to the question of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, it involves a great deal of resentment and old scores to settle among China, Vietnam and the Soviet Union caused by the endless war on the Central-South Peninsula.

Sino-Vietnamese relations began to deteriorate with the dialogue between China and the United States. In 1978, the two countries openly split, when China withdrew military and economic aid and more than 1,000 experts from Vietnam, and Vietnam leaned completely to the Soviet Union to jointly oppose the CPC's "collaboration with U.S. imperialism."

Vietnam has now gained the upper hand in the war in Kampuchea. The bases of the three Democratic Kampuchean guerrilla forces on the Kampuchean-Thai border have fallen under the Vietnamese dry season offensive.

Although the ASEAN countries, out of their opposition to Vietnam's ambition to form a "Indochina confederation," also demand that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Kampuchea (they do not support the Khmer Rouge), Vietnam is not budging. The Soviet Union, maintaining that bilateral talks cannot hurt the interests of a third country, has flatly refused China's demand that it urge Vietnam to pull out its troops from Kampuchea.

Withdrawal of Vietnamese troops is of course inevitable. Since the establishment of the "Coalition Government" of Democratic Kampuchea in 1982, Vietnam has already announced troop withdrawals for several times, totalling about 50,000 men (which the CPC regards as a deception.) Vietnam's intention obviously is to wipe out the Khmer Rouge and consolidate the Heng Samrin regime before pulling out from Kampuchea.

New Trends in the Triangular Relations

The above-mentioned background shows that even though Vietnam is only the "little brother" in the confrontation between China and the Soviet Union, it has become an unavoidable wedge in Sino-Soviet relations.

In the scalene triangle of China, the Soviet Union and Vietnam, one can see the following shapes of things:

1. The Soviet Union will not give up its support and control of Vietnam.

Since Vietnam's unification, the Soviet Union has provided it with an impressive amount of aid. Beginning in 1977, Soviet aid to Vietnam amounted to U.S.\$1.2 billion each year. Since 1981, Soviet aid has increased to U.S.\$2 billion each year, 40 percent of which as military aid and 60 percent as economic assistance. Seven thousand Soviet experts are in Vietnam.

Naturally the Soviet Union is not paying such a big price without getting something in return. The greatest compensation is the right to use the Cam Ranh Bay. U.S. and Japanese military sources point out that Cam Ranh Bay has become the Soviet Union's advance naval base, with the constant presence of 20 to 30 Soviet warships and dozens of MIG 23 fighter planes and bombers, enabling the Soviet Union to threaten all important sea lanes in Southeast Asia. Adding other Vietnamese ports, the Soviet Union now has a midway station for its forces in the Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean and the Black Sea, strengthening its global strategic clout. It is now capable of encircling China, restricting Japan and contending with the United States, enhancing its ability to compete in the Pacific Ocean and preventing China from expanding its influence into Southeast Asia.

2. Vietnam depends on but also has contradictions with the Soviet Union.

First, it is economical. To repay the enormous debts, Vietnam has sent about 100,000 laborers to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Sixty percent of their wages go to the state and end up as the Soviet Union's foreign exchange income. Moreover, the indebtedness has made Vietnam all the more dependent on the Soviet Union in both domestic and foreign policies. Second, every progress made in improving Sino-Soviet relations is making Vietnam unhappy and increasing its mistrust of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union is not happy about Vietnam's control of Laos and Kampuchea. If Vietnam becomes too powerful on the Central-South Peninsula, it will on one hand tend to become more independent of the Soviet Union and on the other hand aggravate the stalemate with the ASEAN countries. The Soviet Union has good relations with ASEAN and does not want to offend them. Therefore, Hanoi's leaders will have more opportunities to go to the Kremlin and listen to big brother's instructions.

3. Enmity between China and Vietnam runs deep but large-scale war is unlikely.

From disagreement to antagonism and to war, the troubles between China and Vietnam are largely caused by ideological reasons (their positions toward the Soviet Union, the United States and Pol Pot.) After the large-scale war of 1979, the smaller war of 1984 and numerous border conflicts, and China's often-repeated threat to teach Vietnam a lesson, the enmity between the two sides has become far more serious than the kind of antagonism between China and the Soviet Union. With the Soviet Union as its backer, the world's third largest army and superior U.S. and Soviet weapons, Vietnam is not afraid of China, nor does it need China's help. Therefore, so far there is not any sign of reconciliation, and it is unlikely that the state of hostility will change in the near future.

Though China takes a tough stand toward Vietnam, it has watched helplessly as Vietnam gained control over Laos and Kampuchea, and there is not much China can do to make Vietnam withdraw its troops. In view of Soviet backing of Vietnam and the trend of Sino-Soviet reconciliation, solution of the contradictions between China and Vietnam by force is highly inadvisable and can hardly win support at home and abroad. So "another lesson" is just threatening rhetoric.

China's future policy toward Vietnam will attach greater importance to political means, for example, drawing support from ASEAN to apply pressures on Vietnam, or taking advantage of improving relations with the Soviet Union to influence Vietnam. It is estimated that Sino-Vietnamese relations will be frozen for a long period of time and that they will improve at a slower pace than that between China and the Soviet Union. Therefore, the current military forces on the Sino-Vietnamese border will not change significantly. At present, Vietnam has 40 divisions, or 600,000 to 700,000 men, on the border; China has 20 divisions, about 260,000 men, on the border. In air force strength, China has 1,000 aircrafts, and Vietnam has 300 aircrafts plus a radar system controlled by as many as 1,000 Soviet personnel.

4. Sino-Soviet relations may see a breakthrough in 1985.

In fact, the obstacle today for further reconciliation between China and the Soviet Union is not the "three preconditions," but a chauvinist notion. More than 20 years of antagonistic history determines that even if the two countries can resume good relations, it is impossible for them to return to the honeymoon state of the 1950's or a relationship in which one country is subordinate to another.

With a new generation of strong men in power in both countries and the weakening of the older CPC leaders' power, Deng Xiaoping's retirement for example, the pace of improving Sino-Soviet relations will become quicker. Perhaps with the old men's tacit consent, Gorbachev and Hu Yaobang can find a new, sensible breakthrough point.

The Soviet Union is worried about China leaning to the West and will not remain indifferent. China's national interests and internal contradictions will also urge Beijing's reformers to recognize anew, instead of refuse to recognize, the Soviet experience. If the Soviet system is liberalized to a certain extent, its dominating strength will have a greater attraction to Beijing.

12802
CSO: 4005/852

End